THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

METZ!

The Impregnable City.

Its Final Fall.

Progress of the Siege.

The Great Fortress.

Its Character and History.

The Great Siege of 1552.

IMPREGNABLE METZ.

The City that Never Surrendered Surrenders at Last—Situation, History, and Defenses of the Captured Fortress—The Siege and its Progress—The Battles in the Neighborhood.

Yesterday morning Marshal Bazaine surrendered his army of 150,000 men and the fortress of Metz into the hands of Prince Frederick Charles, the commander of the German army which has besieged the city since the great battle of Gravelotte, fought on August 18. This event marks the third great epoch in the history of the war, and is of equal significance and importance with the capitulation of MacMahon and Napoleon at Sedan, and the surrender of Strasburg. France, especially so-called Republican France, will denounce the action of Marshal Bazaine as the consummation of treachery, but these denunciations will not affect the fact that the Germans have at last entered the city whose walls were never before passed by a hostile army. The reports which have reached us at the time we write concerning the preliminaries of the surrender are somewhat conflicting; but it would appear from them that Metz had not yet been reduced to such desperate straits as led to the fall of Strasburg, and that there has been some sort of an understanding entered into between Marshal Bazaine and Prince Frederick Charles, which will affect materially the question of peace. The Germans can now afford to abandon the siege of Paris and withdraw their armies within the boundaries of Alsace and Lorraine, of which they hold undisputed possession at present, the small fortress of Bitche, just on the former border, being the only place still held by the French. From the beginning, the reannexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany has been the ultimatum of King William, and now that his armies are in possession of these ancient German provinces, there is practically no reason for the further sacrifice of human life.

The Situation and Character of the City.

Metz is situated on the left or west bank of the river Moselle, just above its confluence with the Seille, and is distant 170 miles due east of Paris and about 25 miles southwest from the nearest point of the border line at the opening of the war. The natural features of the city and its environs are of rare beauty. Bordering the Moselle on the north, the banks of the river and the city quays are of considerable height above the river. The horn work, built by Vauban, is nearly one hundred feet above the river level, and the banks here are quite precipitous. Immediately in the rear of this work is the old citadel, built to keep the turbulent burghers of the day in order. Much of this work has since been levelled, to form that indispensable addition to every French town, the public promenade. Near this is the principal railroad station of the present day.

The surface of the city is undulating, and the streets are narrow and crooked, being laid out without any regard to the convenience of the pedestrian, or any effort to spare the strength of beasts of burden. Some of the streets, indeed, on the banks of the Moselle are very steep, and absolutely impassable for carriages and other vehicles. The city authorities have been accustomed to rely almost entirely upon the rain as a means of keeping the streets clean. This, even, is usually of little avail in the Jews' quarter, which is generally in a filthy condition, the streets and alleyways being filled with garbage. Previous to 1728 the city was in a far more deplorable condition than in later days. It was under the active administration of the Marshal of Belle-Isle that it began to be rejuvenated and ornamented. This impulse once given was not arrested; perhaps, indeed, it went too far. More than one souvenir of the ancient ages has been destroyed, which might have given some precious relics, for which people search now in vain. The transformation, however, has given the city many beautiful streets and courts, good wharves, well-built and delightful promenades. The houses are constructed solidly of stone, are generally of a very simple architecture, and have rarely four floors. A great number have gardens attached. Confined at present within narrower limits than formerly, the city of Metz beholds a part of its monuments, its abbeys, and its churches replaced by immense fortifications.

Metz has a population of about 60,000 souls, independently of the garrison of 10,000 men which is always maintained within its walls, and, aside from its importance in a military and strategic point, was a place of considerable consequence before the war. It has a tribunal of commerce, a national college, a school of engineering, a primary normal school, a botanical garden, an *Academie Universitaire* for the Departments of Ardennes and Moselle, and a public library containing 30,000 volumes. There is also an arsenal, one of the largest in France, with a cannon foundry attached; an armory in which 80,000 stand of arms are stored in time of peace; and a military hospital which has accommodations for 1500 patients. In the foundry lies an interesting memento of past wars with Germany in the shape of a long cannon, called *Vogel Greif*, taken by the French in 1799 from the formidable and lofty fortress of Ehrenbreitstein on the Rhine. The principal architectural feature, however, is the fine old gothic cathedral. It was commenced in 1332, and was finished in 1519. The edifice is surmounted by an elegant spire of open work, 373 feet high. Within the choir are preserved many ancient and interesting relics of a by-gone age, among them the stone throne of the early bishops and Charlemagne's mass-books. Some of the other churches of the town are very ancient, dating from the twelfth and thirteen centuries. Before the war the city had also important manufactories of coarse woollen cloths, muslins, thread, machinery, and musical instruments, and an active trade, the town being a general entrepot for colonial and foreign merchandise.

The Fortifications of the City.

The fortified wall of Metz, on which they have not ceased working since French domination began, and which the celebrated Cormontaigne almost entirely altered a little more than a hundred years ago, is so important on account of its strength and extent that an army of at least 120,000 men, with an extraordinary amount of war material, is necessary to undertake its siege, a theory which the events of the war have amply demonstrated.

There only remain of the fortifications of the sixteenth century the intrenchments of Guise, the Serpenoise tower, the gate of the Germans, and the tower D'Enfer. The gate of the Germans seems to have been preserved to give an idea of all those which formerly existed, and which have been demolished as useless since the adoption of the new system of fortifications. They were but strong castles with four towers surmounted with batteries, and having each a castellan. There are noticeable on the walls of the tower D'Enfer traces of Spanish cannon balls, and there is shown therein the dungeon where, during six months, the monks were shut up who plotted to deliver the place to the imperial troops. The approaches to the town are defended by two forts, six lunettes, and one earth-work. These two forts were built by Cormontaigne, that of Belle-Croix, with the lunette of Cheneau—presents a development of galleries of mines of about 10,000 metres—crowns on the east the heights from which one can leap into the city. The other, called Fort Moselle, or the "Double Crown," is situated towards the north. Built in 1737, the redoubt, called the "Redoubt of Pate," occupies the position of the ancient Naumachie, and forms, when they raise the waters of the Seille, an island, which one approaches by a subterranean gallery.

All these fortifications are of such a formidable character that the city has justly been regarded as the most formidable fortress in France, if not on the Continent, and its escutcheons mention as its strongest claim to renown that it has never been taken since it has been surrounded by a wall—a boast that can no longer be made. It was that it might not debase itself that this proud city refused a passage to the armies of the Holy Alliance when they evacuated the French territory. It made them cross the Moselle on a bridge, which it constructed under the ramparts, in order to spare itself the shame and grief of such a spectacle as would be afforded by the passage of foreign armies through the walls.

The Approaches to Metz

are through nine gates. These are as follows:—The gate Des Allemands; the gate Mazelle; the gate Saint Thiebault, the approaches of which, like those of the two preceding, are covered by small, well-cultivated gardens; the Serpenoise gate, opened for use in 1852, and which established direct communication between the city and the railroad station; the gate of France; the gate of Thionville; the Chambiere gate, opposite the island of Chambiere, where there is a battery of artillery, the central school of military pyrotechnics, the parade-ground of the garrison, the gate of the city, the abattoir, the cemetery of the first two wards; and the Jewish cemetery: the Saulcy gate, opposite an island occupied by the powder magazine, a lunette, and some wool-yards; finally, the Saint Barbe gate, at the end of the principal street of the Jewish quarter, and which serves as the means of communication between the arsenal and the fort of Belle-Croix.

At the entrance to the gate Des Allemands, on the tower to the left, is the following gothic inscription:—

Henri.....De Rancoval.
Tut de cet ouvrage maitre principal 1445.

The History of the City

is romantic and interesting. Under the Romans it rose to considerable importance, being traversed by six grand military roads. Under the descendants of Clovis it became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, passing to the Emperor of Germany on the decline of the House of Charlemagne. It was then strongly fortified with walls flanked by round and square towers, as a barrier against France, and allowed to possess an almost republican freedom. In 1552, however, the city ceased to be free, and placed itself under the protection of France.

Charles V, the Emperor of Germany, undertook to resent this step and restore its old dependence upon Germany. The siege which ensued, from its duration and obstinacy, has become one of the most memorable in history. The defense was managed by the celebrated Duke de Guise, surnamed *Le Balafre*, from a wound which he bore on his face. When the German Emperor had succeeded in making a breach in the walls, and naturally supposed that his way into the town was clear, he found, to his mortification and dismay, that Guise had erected immediately in the rear of the breach a fortification even stronger than the original, the one known ever since as the Retrenchment de Guise.

We present here, from an old and rare history, the following sketch of the city at the time of this remarkable siege:—

Charles V, unable to resist the Protestants, made peace with them, assembled all his forces against France, and laid siege to Metz with 100,000 men. When his army reached the place the Generals proposed to begin by a summons. "No," said the Emperor, "that is a step I will not take. Francis, Duke of Guise, did not shut himself up with the flower of the nobility for the purpose of capitulation. We can only succeed in our project by force of courage, activity, and intelligence." During the first days of the siege, a slave of a cavalry officer, Don Luis d'Avila, stole an excellent horse from his master, and took refuge in the place. Don Luis besought Guise to send back the horse, which he valued highly, and the slave, whom he wished to punish as he deserved. The Duke did not hesitate to send back the horse; but, as to the slave, he sent him word that, under the laws of France, every man who set foot on French soil became free.

The Governor, finding himself hard pressed, adroitly caused a letter, written to the King, his master, to fall into the hands of the Spaniards, in which he remarked that he felt no more anxiety since the enemy had decided upon attacking the fortifications on the strongest side, and where it would take them a long time to make a breach. This artifice deceived the besiegers, who directed their batteries against a part of the fortifications better defended than that at first attacked. These changes protracted the siege, and consumed a great deal of time. When Charles V, whose infirmities had kept him away from the place, arrived in camp, he was received with great rejoicing by his troops, for they hoped that his presence would insure the success of their undertaking. On the other hand, the garrison was equally delighted under the persuasion that resisting the Emperor would be the more glorious. This Prince, seeing the breach large enough, said to his officers:—"Gods wounds! how is it they don't force an entrance? The breach is so great and the ditch levelled. In God's name, what are they waiting for?" They told him that the Duke of Guise had contrived broad ramparts behind the breach, filled with mines and a formidable artillery, and defended by ten thousand of the most intelligent and bravest troops in Christendom. This reply set Charles raving. "Ah," he cried, "I see well that I have no more men. I may as well give up my Empire, all my undertakings, and the world, and shut myself up in a monastery, for I am sold and betrayed, and certainly am as badly served as ever was a Prince who bore a monarch's title. God's death! before three years I will turn monk."

The monarch's displeasure produced no result. The imperial army, destroyed by hunger, by the sword, and by the weather, was compelled to raise the siege. It retired in the night time, secretly, abandoning its equipage, tents, artillery, munitions of war, and provisions. The Prince of Laroche-sur-Yon, in the ardor of pursuit, overtaking some companies of horse, offered battle. The officer in command, turning to him, said:—"Ah! how do you suppose we can have the strength to fight? You see we have not strength enough to flee." Touched by this remark, the Prince let them continue their flight.

In this siege Metz lost its ancient splendor. During the defense it became necessary to destroy, within and without, more than thirty magnificent churches, some of which contained the tombs of the Kings of the Carlovingian race. Several medals were struck off in memorial of the deliverance of Metz. One represented a device of the Emperor's—the columns of Hercules, with the Latin word *ultra*, signifying that by his expedition into Africa this Prince had carried his arms victoriously far beyond the countries where Hercules had been. To this device they added a chained eagle bound to the columns, with these words:—"*Non ultra metas.*" The play upon the word *metas* was very annoying to Charles V, for it signified both the city of Metz and the columns of Harcules.

Charles V, after having seen the best army he ever had waste away before Metz, came near making himself master of the place the year following, by a singular stratagem. The monks had convoked a general assembly, to which the religious people of several nations were invited. In order to provide for their subsistence, it was necessary to bring in a large amount of provisions from the surrounding country. Among the casks of wine and beer, they brought in a good many filled with arms; and a large number of German soldiers found their way in under the disguise of monks. The garrison of Thionville, which was numerous, had to appear before Metz on a given day. The Frenchmen would certainly come out to meet them. The plot was to attack upon the remnant left in the place by the soldiers disguised as monks, and by a large number of inhabitants who joined in the plot. They were at once to seize the gates and hand them over to the Emperor's troops. Vielleville, who commanded in Metz, got wind of the conspiracy, and obtained possession of all its details. As he was a man of both head and heart, he allowed the signals to be given to the Germans, who came on to the number of four thousand, and fell into the ambush he had prepared for them. The whole force was killed, made prisoners, or dispersed. These traitors met the fate they deserved.

Metz remained, until the outbreak of the present war, under the undisputed control of France. The revocation of the edict of Nantes inflicted upon it a severe blow, from the effects of which it never fully recovered. During the wars of the Revolution and of the First Napoleon it became a place of great importance, but it was even then too formidably fortified to warrant an attempt at capture. In fact, Cormontaigne fortified the town so thoroughly that but slight additions have been made to its defenses since his time. When the invasion of France in 1792 occurred, the German commander, the Duke of Brunswick, avoided the fortress by passing to the right, and during the invasion of 1814, Blucher also passed around the city, leaving a single Prussian division to watch it and employ the attention of the garrison.

The Part of Metz in the Present War.

At the outbreak of the present war it was essential that Metz should figure as one of the first objective points of the Prussian forces, as soon as their advance had commenced. The ex-Emperor Napoleon III arrived at Metz on the afternoon of August 28, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, and the general headquarters of the French army were established there, where were also the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine, in direct command of the left wing of the French forces. The affair at Saarbruck followed on the 2d of August, and on the 6th came the crushing defeats of the French at Woerth and Forbach. After the latter battle, the Prussian right followed up Frossard's corps until it was safe under the guns of Metz. The abandonment of the line of the Moselle being determined upon, the Emperor left Metz on the 14th of August, and on the same day Marshal Bazaine, in supreme command of all the forces in the neighborhood, endeavored to get all his troops to the west of the Moselle, preparatory to starting for Verdun. The Prussians, however, fell upon his army as it was crossing the river, and a severe struggle ensued, followed by a desperate and protracted encounter on the 16th, a few miles west of Metz, and on the 18th by still another, known as the battle of Gravelotte, the result of which was the driving of Bazaine's entire army back into the fortifications of Metz.

Then began the siege, or rather the blockade, of the city, and from that day to the day of the surrender, Metz was practically isolated from the rest of the world, the blockading army numbering at times 200,000 men, and successfully repulsing every effort that was made by the French commander to break through its lines. Several attempts at sorties were made, with the same result. On the 23d of September Bazaine made a serious attempt at raising the siege, following it up on the 24th, but in vain. On the 27th another sortie was made, another on the 3d of October, and still another of a formidable and desperate character on October 7, but each attempt at penetrating the Prussian lines resulted in disaster and defeat. Meanwhile, Marshal Bazaine figured occasionally in the negotiations for peace and an armistice, and General Bourbaki was permitted by the Germans to pass through their lines on a mission to the Empress, which resulted in nought. But, although the devoted city was securely hemmed in by the besieging army, there was no attempt made to reduce it in the manner that Strasburg was forced to capitulate, and it is probable that the place could have held out for some time yet before surrender became the only alternative with starvation. For authentic reports of the actual state of affairs within the city, and the immediate cause of the surrender, we may be obliged to wait some days. Whatever the state of affairs may have been, however, and whatever may be the nature of the understanding between Marshal Bazaine and Prince Frederick Charles, the fact that the Germans are at last in possession of the city remains, and it is not at all probable that they will restore it to French dominion under any possible circumstances. Like Strasburg, the destiny of Metz is henceforth with united Germany, and its loss to France is one of the most fearful penalties which that unhappy country has been called upon to pay for suffering herself to be led blindly into a causeless war without fair degree of preparation, and without counting up beforehand its possible costs.

SECOND EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Terms Offered Bazaine

The Same Accorded cMahon.

The Bombardment of Paris

Skirmish on the Loire.

Alarming News from China.

A General Massacre Threatened.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Bombardment.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following from Versailles, under date of 25th:—It will be a few days yet before the Germans will be ready to bombard Paris.

In the action on the 21st, sixty battalions took part, supported by twelve batteries of artillery.

The Terms Offered to Bazaine.

Bazaine was recently informed he could only have the terms which were accorded to MacMahon at Sedan.

The Sick and Wounded at Versailles.

There are over two thousand sick and wounded French and German soldiers in and around Versailles.

The Forts Vanves, Montrouge, and Bicetre are now connected by strong earthworks.

Citizens Executed.

Twenty citizens of Bougeuil have been executed by the Prussians for aiding the French in their sorties from Paris.

Skirmish on the Loire.

A sharp skirmish took place between reconnoitring parties on the left bank of the Loire, near Orleans, yesterday. Both parties retired.

Trains Captured.

On Sunday a Prussian provision train near Vouziers was attacked by franc-tireurs, who killed the escort and captured the stores. They have also killed thirty of the white cuirassiers near Olizy.

Forces at Mezieres.

There is a force of twenty-five hundred Prussians before Mezieres. Active operations, however, have not been commenced as siege guns have not arrived.

Napoleon and the Countess—Revelations from the Bonaparte Papers.

LONDON, Oct. 27—P. M.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—A special telegram from the Continent, which was delivered to-day for transmission by cable to New York, reports as follows:—

Among the extraordinarily singular documents which were unearthed at the Tuileries, with the general correspondence and private letters of Napoleon, was one showing the future of the Emperor's mistress.

This paper presents in the form of a legal document detailing the marriage settlement of Elizabeth Ann Harriet, Countess of Beauregard, France, of the Chateau Beauregard, near Versailles, better known as Miss or Mistress Howard. The deed was made out on the occasion of the union by marriage of this lady with Clarence Trevellyan, in the month of May, in the year 1854. Two schedules which are attached to the paper make known that the Countess possessed £117,000 sterling in English and other foreign securities, including the sum of $90,000 in Pennsylvania (United States) railway debentures, $74,000 in St. Louis and Cincinnati bonds, besides another and additional sum of £59,000 sterling, which is described as "other stocks and funds and securities," and distinguished as the "settled fund." She had besides divers other investment shares and securities, with jewels and other personal estate, and a landed property in France during the later years of her life.

PLATE AND JEWELS.

The plate and jewels, with the property therein last mentioned, had not been scheduled or valued, but were distinguished from the bonds and cash entries under their proper titles.

A FORTUNE.

The residuary estate was, as is known by the deeds, "of great extent;" but leaving it out of the estimate of the gross value of the property, the specific items of her fortune, as described and set forth, amounted to the startling sum of one hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds sterling.

This vast amount must have been amassed by this Lady Beauregard within the brief period of two and a half years—between the 2d of December, in the year 1851, and the 15th of May, 1854—for it is notorious as a fact that down to the period of the accomplishment of the *coup d'etat* the pecuniary circumstances of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte were very straitened.

THE HEIR.

The deed of settlement contains a provision to the amount of twenty thousand pounds sterling in favor of Martin Constantine Hergett, entitled and called in France Count Beauregard, a son of the Countess, but the name of his father is not stated. It is pretty well known in England, however, that this Martin is a son of Jem Mason, the celebrated steeple chase jockey rider.

TRUSTEES.

The trustees to the deed of settlement are named thus:—Constance Jean Mocquard, No. 517 Rue St. Honore, Paris, Secretary to his Majesty the Emperor; Nathaniel John William Strode, No. 1 Albany terrace, London, and Edward Moira, No. 25 Hollies street, Cavendish square, London.

The solicitors or attorneys in the matter are Messrs. Fladgate, Clark & Finch, No. 43 Craven street, Strand, London; William Fladgate being the subscribing witness.

CELEBRITIES EXCEEDED.

At the period of her death the property of the Countess Beauregard exceeded in value the united wealth of Madame de Pompadour and Madame du Barri.

THE "UPS AND DOWNS" OF LIFE.

The dwelling-house at Chiselhurst, England, which is just now occupied by the Empress Eugenie, was rented by Her Majesty of Mr. Strode, one of the trustees of the above recited settlement, and it constitutes a singular additional fact in the history of this whole family scandal that the house is merely held by Strode in the capacity of trustee, but is actually the property of the Count Beauregard, the illegitimate son of the ex-Emperor's mistress.

FROM CHINA.

Another Chinese Massacre Expected.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A despatch from Bombay announces that a day has been fixed by the Chinese for the massacre of all foreigners. They are marching and distributing their troops accordingly. Consuls everywhere notice the increasing hostility and insolence among the native population. There is much excitement among the English and French residents

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Sentence of a Wife Murderer.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 28.—The trial of Hiram Jones, for the murder of his wife in June last, resulted in a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged on the first Tuesday in November, 1871.

FROM THE WEST.

The Census of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—The official census of Cincinnati is 218,900. Besides this there are 33,853 persons who live outside the city limits and who do business in Cincinnati. The total census of the counties composing the Southern district of Ohio is 1,407,792.

BANK ROBBERY.

The Bold Outrage at the Grafton Bank—$200,000 Stolen.

The Worcester *Gazette* of Wednesday evening says:—

"The First National Bank of Grafton was entered by burglars last evening and robbed of all its valuables. The affair, as a matter of course, caused great excitement in that quiet village, and has occasioned a great deal of talk in this city.

"The watchman of the bank, whose name is Daniels, left his house about 10 o'clock in the evening, and while crossing the common was accosted by two men, and in a moment was gagged, his head muffled, and his hands fastened behind his back with handcuffs. They took him to the bank immediately, and put him in the coal-hole, (after taking off the muffler from his head. They then waited till a meeting of Good Templars, in a room above, had dispersed, and went to work about 11 o'clock; they worked all night, leaving the bank about half-past 3 o'clock this morning.

"The watchman says he saw five men in the bank; they called no names, but in their conversation designated each other by numbers; he heard them call numbers as high as twelve in their conversation. He remained in the coal hole until Mr. B. Newton opened his store, in the same building, this morning, when his groans attracted attention, when he was released and the robbers discovered. His wrists were so swollen by the pressure of the handcuffs, that he was taken to a machine shop and the irons cut off as the only way of relieving him. He was visited every half hour during the night by some one of the gang and warned to keep still.

"The door of the vault was of iron, set in an iron casing, surrounded by brick-work. The burglars had a full supply of wedges, levers and the like, and cut away the bricks on one side of the door from top to bottom, and then by inserting wedges and levers under the iron casing pried off the door. They made a clean sweep of everything in the vault, apparently not being in any haste in their work. Their implements were all left in the bank, which were complete in every respect.

"The amount of the loss is not definitely ascertained. The directors of the bank, and others interested, are under too much excitement to give details. It is estimated, however, than not less than $200,000 in money and available bonds were stolen.

"It is stated that Mr. George F. Slocumb, one of the directors, and another, Mr. Winthrop Faulkner, are large losers. The loss of the bank will not impair its stability.

"A bag of gold, containing $1100, was stolen, and about $40 was found scattered in the road near New England Village this morning. Quite a large number of citizens had bonds and other valuables in the vault, and are reduced to poverty by the robbery.

"The bank was in the town hall building, on the ground floor, in the southeast corner of the building. The other occupants of this floor were White's apothecary store, J. H. Wood's clothing store, and B. Newton's grocery. Above were the offices of the town clerk and selectmen, a dentist's rooms, a shoe manufactory, the town hall, and a hall where the Good Templars met last evening.

"The two teams taken by the police in this city, this morning, prove to have been stolen in Grafton during the night, and there is no doubt that a part, at least, of the burglars came here after the robbery. The police are actively at work, but it is evident that the burglars worked with a method, and having a good start, and leaving no traces, their arrest is far from certain.

"The bank offers a reward of $10,000, and Mr. Slocumb an additional reward of $5000, for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the property."

A WESTERN DESPERADO.

The Man Who Has Started a Private Cemetery.

The Leavenworth *Commercial* gives the following brief sketch of Jim Curry, a noted desperado who lately killed two young girls at Wichitaw:—"He was formerly an engineer on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and was discharged for general bad conduct, when he hung around Sheridan and the other embryo towns, drinking, gambling, and living from the wages of girls who doted on his manly form and ready pistol. He got along first rate, and became a scout under Custer and General Sheridan when they took down the 7th Cavalry and the 19th Kansas to look after Indians. Being in a wild country, nobody cared much what he did, but he presently came back to Kansas, where he followed his old game of gambling and shooting. One of the men he killed was Bob Gillman, who was seated at a card table with him, and because he said a word or two to him about the general fairness of the game he drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him through the head. Suiting the action to the word, he immediately shot him through the teeth, so that the ball came out at the back of his head.

"About this time he kept a saloon and gambling den in Hays City, and happening to fall across a young man named Estes, who is well known to many citizens of this place, he, in company with some others, shot him in a row. After this he shot two women at Ellsworth, under circumstances which are probably fresh in the minds of every one. Having engaged in a quarrel with some men at a house of ill-fame, he succeeded, in company with others, in shooting one man and two women, just as they had risen hurriedly from their beds. Since then he has not been heard of as killing any one in public until this last account which reaches us from Topeka, when he appears to have shot two helpless women at Wichitaw.

"We are not in a position to give any evidence as to any of the murders which Jim Curry is said to have committed, and for anything we know he may have killed all his victims, women included, in self-defense. We only know that he has, in our opinion, killed an excess of antagonists within a very limited period, and we think that it is possible he has extinguished some of them under circumstances which should be the matter of judicial inquiry."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Oct. 28, 1870.

The money market is great disturbed by the political news from Europe, and the confidence in the future has received another shock in the announcement of the surrender of Metz. We do not anticipate the effect upon the gold and Government bond markets will be as serious as some people appear to think when peace is restored, but it will no doubt cause a temporary derangement both in commercial and financial circles, which may be moderated by prudence and forethought.

Gold is quiet and steady, though at a lower range. Sales up to noon between 111⅝ and 111¾, closing at 111⅝.

Government bonds are also dull and rather weak, closing about ⅛ off.

Stocks are extremely quiet but steady. Sales of the old City 6s at 101¼, and new do. at 102⅝.

Reading sold steady at 50 1-16@50⅛; sales of Catawissa preferred at 38⅝@38¾. 60¼ was bid for Pennsylvania; 51¾ for Minehill; and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill preferred at 16@16⅛. 31¾ was bid for Lehigh.

Commercial Bank sold at 61; Big Mountain Coal at 5½; and Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railroad at 44.

—"The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company have called a special meeting of the stockholders, at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in this city, for Friday, the 4th of November, at 1 o'clock, 'for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the sale of nine thousand shares of the company's stock received in payment for certain property of the company sold by their authority. The transfer books will be closed from October 31 to November 5, both days inclusive.' This movement may interest other parties than the stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Company, and therefore it is that we widen the notice of the fact."

A morning paper having published the above statement, which is calculated to produce the impression that the sale referred to is of 9000 shares of the stock of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, we are authorized to state that the stock referred to is that of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. The latter company does not hold a share of Lehigh Navigation stock.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 W Jersey R 7s	94¾	36 sh Read R. sswn	50½
$400 City 6s, New	102¾	100 do.....c.	50 1-16
$1700 do.	102⅞	100 sh Cata Prf....	38½
$1000 Read R 7s, cp	103	100 do.....b30.	38¾
$2000 Phila & E 7s..	88¾	100 sh Sch N Pf...c.	16
$1000 City 6s, Old...		100 do.. ..b30.	16½
Pa R Ln....101¾		75 sh Union Cl Pr.	¾
$1000 do 101⅝		200 sh Big Mount..	5¾
$100 Wilm & R R 7s	91	25 sh Ch & Wal....	44
4 sh Com'l Bk....	61		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1864, 111⅞@111¾; do. Nov. 1865, 111¾@111⅞; do. do., July, 110⅛@110½; do. do., 1867, 110⅛@110½; do. 1868, 110⅛@110¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾; Pacifics, 111⅛@111¾. Gold, 111¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111¾@111⅞; do., July, 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110½; do. do., 1868, do. 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅝@111½; Gold, 111⅛@111½; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@750.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111¾@111⅞; do., July, 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110½; do. do., 1868, do. 110⅛@110¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅝@111½; Gold, 111⅛@111½; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@750.

MESSRS. DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111¾@111⅞; do., July, 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110½; do. do., 1868, do. 110⅛@110¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅝@111½; Gold, 111⅛@111½; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@750.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.	111⅛	11.30 A. M.	111¾
10:10 "	111⅛	11:31 "	111¾
10:12 "	111⅛	11:35 "	111¾
10:20 "	111⅛	11:50 "	111⅛
10:50 "	111⅛	12.00 M.	111⅛
11:00 "	111⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour market and a fair demand from the home consumers, with some little inquiry for shipment. Sales of 4000 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·75; extras at $4·75@5·50; Iowa, and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6·25; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is very quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of 3500 bushels at $1·38@1·39 for Indiana red; $1 10@1·15 for common, up to $1·25@1·30 for good and prime Delaware do; $1 40@1·45 for amber; and $1·41 for fair Western white. Rye is held at 93c. for Western. Corn is dull and drooping. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania yellow at 80@82c.; 6000 bushels Western mixed at 75@77c.; and 500 bushels new at 65c. Oats are firm but quiet. Sales of 2500 bushels at 52@54c. for Pennsylvania and 50@52c. for Delaware.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in active demand, with sales of 750 bags, to arrive, at $6·56, and 500 bushels at $6·50@6·75. Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal.

Whisky is dull and weak; 100 barrels Western iron-bound sold on private terms and some at 90@91½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 28

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....64 | 2 P. M.....68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, do.
Str Fannie, Fenton, New York, do.
Bark Marianna I, Sontez, Lisbon, Jose de Bessa Guimares.
Bark Minnie Campbell, Hankens, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Schr James Ponder, Brown, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Flora, Smith, Lynn, do.
Barge Ben. Franklin, Donnelly, Troy, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Gipsey Queen, Dalling, from Pensacola via Havana 13th inst., with lumber to R. M. Bushnell—vessel to Warren & Gregg. 11th inst. experienced a heavy gale; lost 3000 feet lumber off deck, and sustained some damage to bulwarks; put into Havana, as before reported.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to Casmer, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr M. H. Read, Bowman, 4 days from New Bedford, with lumber to J. B. Brooks.
Schr S. H. Cady, Wood, 11 days from Saco, with headings to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Searsville, Chase, 27 days from Saco, with headings to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr American Eagle, McFarland, from Calais, with lumber to Baker & Co.
Schr Susan Scranton, Henry, from Suffolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Helen May, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston, with merchandise.
Schr Charles H. Moller, Brown, from Boston, with merchandise.
Schr Lilly, Warrington, from Bridgeport, Conn., with marble to W. Struthers & Son.
Schr James Watson, Hawk, from Lanesville, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr J. H. Hancock, Crowell, fm Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, from Kennebec with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, fm New Bedford, with oil.
Schr William Donnelly, Lynch, from Georgetown.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, from Boston.
Schr C. S. Corson, Edwards, do.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, do.
Schr Index, Garrison, do.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, do.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, do.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, do.
Schr E. B. Emery, Doiby, do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Jones, do.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Irelan, do.
Schr E. H. Graham, Smith, from Fall River.
Schr A. E. Safford, Powers, from Providence.
Schr L. P. Pharo, Henderson, from New Bedford.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, do.
Schr Transit, Rackett, from Greenport.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Newport.
Schr L. B. Small, Tice, from Salem.
Schr D. Mershon, Ayres, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

England owes various citizens of the United States about thirteen millions of dollars for damages caused by the operations of the Rebel cruiser Alabama. These claims belong to merchants, to insurance companies, and to shipowners in various parts of the country. England is willing to settle them. Mr. John A. Parker, President of the Great Western Insurance Company, has been informed by gentlemen who at his request have consulted Lord Clarendon and other British statesmen upon the subject, that if the United States Government will consent, England will adjust the amount due in each case and pay it. Upon receipt of this information, application was made at Washington for the consent of our Government to such a settlement of the controversy. That consent was refused. Congress was then asked to take means to have the amount of the claims officially ascertained and to buy them, so that the Government, which alone assumes to negotiate upon the subject, might alone be pecuniarily interested. This, however, was also refused; and we learn from the *Journal of Commerce* that the owners of the claims are now about to make a new effort to obtain a settlement from Great Britain independently of the action of our Government.

The proposed proceeding is ill-judged. The question is political and international as well as pecuniary. No individual or association of individuals can negotiate upon such a matter with the Government of a foreign country. Even if these claims were to be purchased by Englishmen and duly assigned to them, so that the pecuniary interest would be exclusively between British subjects and the British Crown, the Government of the United States would still have to settle with the Government of England. No other agency except the Government of the United States exists or can exist by which such a negotiation could be conducted, or the principles of international right determined, upon which alone a settlement can be based. The idea of attempting such a private arrangement as is contemplated by Mr. Parker's inquiries in England, or by the movement now on foot, is entirely fallacious.

The administration of General Grant, weak and remiss as it has been in almost everything, has nowhere been weaker or more remiss than in its treatment of this subject. The whole matter might long ago have been disposed of and the money paid to the claimants, if we had had a President and Secretary of State adequate to their duties. The right course for the owners of these claims to take is to subject the administration to such a power of public opinion as will compel them to move efficiently in the matter. The first thing to be done is to secure the appointment of a suitable Minister to England. President Grant has dawdled with this appointment long enough, hawking it about the country to men who could not or would not take it. His negotiation with Senator Morton affords a complete illustration of his general method. When he first asked that Senator to become Minister to England he received a positive refusal. Not content with this, he insisted upon Mr. Morton's taking the office; and finally, such was his pertinacity that he obtained from him a qualified acceptance. Mr. Morton was willing to take it if the election in Indiana should turn out favorably for the Republicans. That election has resulted otherwise; and now Mr. Morton has renewed his refusal, and the President, after all his frivolous efforts, is still without a Minister to England.

Let the Alabama claimants insist on his adopting a more sensible course. Let them urge upon him the example of England in her selection of a member of the great mercantile house of Baring Brothers to come to the United States in 1841 for the arrangement of the northeastern boundary dispute. Let General Grant choose some one of our leading merchants to go to England to settle the Alabama question. Let him take such a man as Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. George Opdyke, Colonel F. A. Conkling, Mr. William E. Dodge, or Mr. Isaac Sherman; and if that eminent merchant, Mr. A. A. Low, were not himself one of the largest sufferers by the depredations of the Alabama, we should add his name to our list of those who could be selected for this duty with advantage to the country and with a prospect of obtaining justice for those who have waited so long. If the parties interested in the Alabama claims will urge upon the Administration such a policy as this, they can hardly fail to make it hearken and act.

"THE SEASON."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Certain slight, significant hints tell us that "the season" is beginning—the time when social life all over the country closes in on itself, shuts the doors, gives itself up for the cooler months to the incubation of whatever new folly or wholesome good it means to bring into the world. What new creed or idea may be hatched by society in the coming winter is, perhaps, quite as well worth attention as the result of the elections. Life is Janus-faced, and only half made up of politics, after all. Man doesn't live by votes alone. Brown's neighbor and friend and wife, and the intangible relations full of comedy and tragedy that bind him to them, matter more to him at bottom than anything Hoffman or Tweed can do to him. It is this foolish, subtle, strong social life that commands his real self every day while he lives, and keeps its hold on him to the last breath when he comes to die.

There are peculiar reasons, too, why the present season should be noted and its symptoms reported. Certain diseases and abnormal phases of social life were never more suggestively thrust into view than during the last few months, both in this country and England. The criminal records are ordinarily supplied by what is called the dangerous classes, or, if otherwise, are accounted for by some individual phenomenon of vice. But such cases as that of Margaret Waters, or the Mordaunt divorce suit, indicate radical defects in the structure of the society to which educated, respectable people belong. These cases, it is true, are English; but it is high time that we looked to see if we had no Augean stables of our own to clean. Everybody knows that the baby-farmers in London have their parallel in New York. Everybody knows, too, the trade of the owners of palaces, "every brick of which is cemented by murder." They openly advertise their calling in journals which are professedly the organs of the wealthier classes.

We do not intend to-day to disturb this foul subject more than to say that "society," as moulded and ruled by the leaders of the *ton*, is largely responsible for the state of morals which results in baby-farmers in England and female Thug-doctors in New York. Society is, after all, under the control of woman; it is her public expression of certain ideas—the garb she chooses for hospitality, love, friendship, marriage. The view, mean or pure, in which these things are held by the fashionable women in cities is imitated by the next in order, and so down to the very dregs. In country life it is different. We believe that even the most fashionable woman has in herself the purifying element. It is right that the social sacraments meant for the cure of vice should be left to her keeping. But what has she done with them? How does she rule her own household? Is it a sphere of order, and love, and law, where the woman whose chance has been small in life understands God better through the wisdom and goodness of the woman whose chances have been many? Or is Biddy too much for her mistress? Is she frantically calling on the heathen Ah-Chin to take charge of her household, professing that she cannot control one raw Irishwoman, and therefore can legislate for raw Irishmen? What has woman in our cities made of hospitality? In certain salons in France, in old times, the first workers of the age came to women to receive strength, refreshment, elevation for their ideas. It was their thought that was entertained. The American leader of the *ton* gives to the stomach of her guest unlimited terrapin and champagne—and to his eyes her husband's plate and gaudy furniture, and her own bare shoulders and arms. That ends her idea of hospitality and its uses. What does she make of marriage? Is it the most solemn of all contracts between two human souls, of which God is the perpetual witness and judge? or is it a sham show for the benefit of the public, that we may parade as millionaires one day in silver and brocade to church and in the morning papers, though we sink back to debt and obscurity the next? What has she done with death? The heathen beats tom-toms before his dead because he fears and hopes to propitiate the grisly, unseen horror hidden behind it; but we make a tantarara over a corpse, only to bring the public to look at more silver and more brocade. Our very dead become pegs on which to hang our bragging and sham show of wealth.

Now it is from thoughtlessness more than viciousness that women have thus belittled and dressed in gew-gaws the solemn verities left in their keeping; and because, too, women of real refinement and culture have left the foremost places in society to those whose wealth was their only qualification to hold it. How will it be this season?

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

We are pleased to observe that the public sentiment in favor of a constitutional convention is fast assuming the shape of a popular demand. The conviction has become general that radical changes in the constitution of the State are imperatively required by the exigencies of the times. We were among the first in the State to call the attention of the people to the absolute necessity of replacing the worn-out machinery of the State Government, and we note with interest and pleasure the progress which public opinion on this subject has made within six months last past. The Republican State Central Committee shirked the question, but the people have become interested, and the popular voice cannot be disregarded. We do not doubt that the General Assembly will act on this subject at the next session.

There is some difference of opinion in reference to the reorganization of the judiciary establishment. It seems to be generally agreed that the Supreme Court, as at present organized, is inadequate to the wants of the people. It is said that the court is overburdened with business—that the five judges perform more labor than ought to be, but we leave the suggestion of the remedy to persons skilled in the administration of the law. Judges and lawyers do not appear, however, to be agreed as to what the remedy should be.

The great evil which challenges public attention is special legislation. It is the fruitful source of bribery and corruption in all its forms. If the people of Pennsylvania would recover the good name of the Commonwealth, sadly tarnished in late years by venal and profligate legislators, the power to legislate specially, or otherwise than by general laws, will be entirely withdrawn from the General Assembly.

The offices of State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Superintendent of Public Schools ought to be made elective by the people.

The Convention of 1838, acting on the idea then much in vogue that the General Assembly was the guardian of the Treasury, committed the election of the Treasurer to the Legislature. It was not contemplated that the General Assembly would become so corrupt as to lose the confidence of the people and make the office of which they were to be the guardians an article of merchandise. The sad blunder of the convention in refusing to allow the people to choose the State Treasurer by public election, and in committing that business to one hundred and thirty-three men, has been a most potent agency in destroying legislative purity and honor. Annually at the State capital is repeated the disgraceful exhibition of a struggle for the custody of five millions of dollars belonging to the public—of the expenditure of thousands, and even tens of thousands, in obtaining an election to an office which, until within a year past, was attached the salary of but seventeen hundred dollars, now five thousand. The public money of the Commonwealth has been practically, for five or six years past, a corruption fund used to buy an election to the office of State Treasurer and other places. Had the convention of 1838 designed to supply a means of corrupting the Legislature, it could scarcely have devised a more effectual way than that provided for the election of State Treasurer. The remedy is to make office elective by the people, and surround the custody of the public money with suitable guards and penalties.

We think too that the number of members in each house should be considerably increased. It may be possible to corrupt one hundred persons in public place, but it will be found very difficult to corrupt six hundred. The increased expense consequent on the addition of one hundred and fifty to the Senate, and say four hundred to the House, would not be great; and if it were considerable, there are times and circumstances in which the wisest economy requires a liberal expenditure in advancing public interests. We must have honesty and purity in the Legislature, no matter at what cost.

There are other matters requiring the attention of the Constitutional Convention, to which we will not for the present advert. The Legislature will act in obedience to the public will in calling the convention at an early day. It cannot be too soon.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Closely following the earthquake, we have been visited with an auroral display of an unusual and beautiful character. The exhibition, which has been widely observed throughout the country, has continued for several nights, but was most brilliant in this vicinity on Monday night and Tuesday morning. In some places it has been diversified by meteors, one of which is reported at Concord, New Hampshire, on Sunday morning. This passed over the town of Enfield, from northeast to southwest, and is described as having been larger than a cartwheel, and to have been of most vivid colors. It dropped into what is called Shaker Pond, and the spectators say that its sulphurous trail was visible for fifteen minutes after it fell. Reports from Cleveland and Cincinnati, dated October 24, announce a splendid display of aurora at both cities, on the same morning, at 5 o'clock.

The peculiarity of all these displays, like that at New York, consisted in the bright crimson hue of the spurs or brushes of light. Sometimes, indeed, the coloring changed to a uniform dull red, as if it had been the fringe of a vast but distant conflagration; but the ruddy spears of flame would soon return, and easily realize to the imagination the fears of by-gone generations, who saw in the fellows to these strange sights

"Fierce, fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In ranks, and squadrons, and right form of war."

The spectacle, too, precisely recalled the earliest account we possess of such phenomena—that by Aristotle—who speaks of it as "resembling flame mingled with smoke seen on calm nights, or like burning stubble seen afar off, and presenting purple, bright red, and blood-colored hues." It likewise brought to mind the memorable sights once seen over Jerusalem, and which Croly, in his "Salathiel," so powerfully amplifies from Holy Writ.

Modern science has suggested, without conclusively proving, various causes for the aurora, but the frequent and harmless recurrence of the displays, their common characteristics, and the explanation of other once mysterious natural phenomena, prevent the "northern lights" from longer exciting fear. Of the various solutions, that of Professor Olmstead is perhaps the most plausible. He considers the aurora to be due to nebulous matter, like that which furnishes material for meteoric showers, or the zodiacal light. The light, he thinks, is caused by the friction of the earth in plunging with its atmosphere through this matter, which, being partly metallic, thus gives rise to the concurrent magnetic phenomena. Like other theories on the subject, this is open to objections, although possibly to fewer than the rest. A theory which shall be accompanied by absolute demonstration is yet to be discovered.

WANT OF DECORUM IN THE COURTS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We fear that our courts are falling off in the practice so essential to the dignity which belongs to the seat of justice—that of respecting the bench and maintaining courtesy between counsel. We have had some painful evidence recently of a disposition to render our courts contemptible by challenging the right of judges to sit in certain cases, alleging as a reason that they were influenced by corrupt motives or disqualified by political partisanship to award a fair trial. The disgraceful scene at the opening of the trial of Jackson, the murderer of Douglas, and that which occurred in the Supreme Court in the Erie case, when the right of Judge Barnard to sit was questioned by the plaintiff's counsel, are cases in point. The attack upon the Recorder is too contemptible to notice, because it was instigated by the very meanest motives, and fell dead without accomplishing anything except the disgrace of the parties who were instrumental in concocting it. In the Erie case the rules of decorum were violated in a most extraordinary way. Gentlemen who were not counsel in the case, who were not entitled to take part except as witnesses—Mr. Ramsey, the plaintiff, and James Fisk, Jr., one of the defendants—took part in the argument, the former in a speech and the latter by intemperate interruptions, thus interfering with the regular course of proceedings in a manner highly disrespectful to the presiding judge. This was a most indecorous proceeding, and we wonder that it was not promptly rebuked by the court. The conduct of counsel also was not quite as courteous as it ought to have been.

If there is any place more fitting than another where dignity and self-respect should be conspicuous it is a court of justice. It is here that men look for the calm judgment which is to protect their rights and defend them from the wickedness of the evil-doer. Scenes like these to which we refer, therefore, are a public scandal. They have a demoralizing influence in the community, not only in our own city, but all over the country, wherever the full and graphic reports of the *Herald* are read, detailing these passages of words between judges and counsel. If such things are to continue people will come to adopt the opinion that the only way to keep the judiciary free from the taint of politics and the interference of politicians is to elect or appoint the judges for life or during good behavior, and we think that the sooner we reach that point the better for the honest administration of justice.

BLUNDERS OF ELECTION STATISTICIANS.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

Some of the daily newspapers seem to be thoroughly dumbfounded by the returns of the recent election in this State. The Philadelphia *Day*, for instance, sets down the majorities for Randall, Acker, Getz, Storm, Haldeman, Meyers, Speer, Sherwood, Griffiths, Foster, and McClelland in the radical column, and gives the majorities for the rest of the Congressmen elect to the Democrats. It gives Creely, independent, elected in the Second district, 4735 majority, when the official returns show but 925, and though placing him under the Democratic head, explains in a foot note that the majority set opposite his name is that of the radical candidate for Sheriff in his district! It places B. F. Meyers, elected in the Sixteenth district, in the radical list, and gives him 1611 majority, but takes particular pains, in another foot-note, to inform the public that "the figures for the Sixteenth district represent the average Democratic majority over local officers," and that "Mr. Meyers' majority over Mr. Cessna is 15, "when there was no Democratic majority at all in the district on local officers, but a radical majority of nearly 100. It places Negley, of the Twenty-second district, in the Democratic column, and sets down his majority at 4584, but, in still another foot-note, enlightens the reader by declaring that the figures for that district "represent the Republican majority, counting Negley, Republican, and Frew, Reform Republican, against Hopkins, Democrat, Negley's majority over both was 1840, over Hopkins, 3212." Another explanatory paragraph should have been added to show why Negley is entitled to Frew's vote, in the judgment of the editor of the *Day*. The footings of this remarkable arithmetician show the Democratic majorities to be 20,724, and the radical majorities 22,576, completely contradicting the statement in the beginning of the article that "the footings show a Republican majority of 4148." Perhaps we ought not to find fault with the *Day's* table, as "all is well that ends well."

Next we have the Philadelphia *Bulletin* publishing the official returns, in which Creely's majority is set down at 925, Dickey's at 231, Meyers' at 15, and Scofield's at 604. This is followed by an article which gives Creely 4735 majority, Dickey 2341, Meyers 1611, and Scofield 504. This article is copied from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and purports to give the official vote. The readers of the *Bulletin* have doubtless puzzled their brains in vain in attempting to reconcile the contradictory figures of the two tables.

All this is quite amusing. But when the agent of the American Press Association deliberately telegraphs us the editorial of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* copied into the *Bulletin*, as a matter of news, this joking of the Philadelphia statisticians on the subject of election returns begins to pall upon our taste. That industrious quidnunc might have saved himself the trouble of sending us by telegraph an article the fallaciousness of which we had exposed the day before. We shall look, in a day or two, for our answer to the *Telegraph* to come back to us from Philadelphia via the Pacific and Atlantic line.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER, OFFICE, LEDGER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA,

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ.:

Handsome three-story brown-stone Residence, with French roof, situated southwest corner Broad and Thompson streets; contains all modern improvements, and is newly frescoed and painted throughout. Lot 25x160 feet.

Also, handsome new brown-stone Residence, west side Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; with side yard. Lot 75x200 feet.

Also, beautiful four-story brown-stone Residence, north side Chesnut street, west of Nineteenth, with handsome side yard.

Also, Building Lots, west side Broad, above Vine street, 73x198 feet deep, and six Lots west side Broad, above Thompson, 25x200 feet deep. 10 20tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 24t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 1819 DELANCY PLACE. Apply to C. H. & H. P. MURPHEY, No. 265 SOUTH SIXTH St. 10 25 6t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of ISABELLA CAUFFMAN, MEYER GANS, and WOLF STEPPACHER, Executors of the last will and testament of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, November 3, A. D. 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 33 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
SAMUEL WAGNER, JR.,
10 19 wfm 5t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned estate of JAMES ECCLES. No. 59 of 1869.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS J. MARTIN, Assignee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, November 1, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
10 21fmw5t Auditor.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 fmw DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw3 No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2½ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
8 15 wfm 8m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEmy, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL.
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross:" "The Wetterhorn," 30x46, the largest ever made.
EARLES' GALLERIES.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz.:—

General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ¼ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ¼ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5 pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, delivered at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
10 13 12t Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1870.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Nov. 5, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following article, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—
One Fan Blower, equal to "Alden's patent," with Shaft, Countershaft, Pullies, etc., in running order complete, and to be run one week on trial before acceptance.
For further particulars and time of delivery apply to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard.
Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office. A. W. RUSSELL,
10 26 wfm3t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2p5

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The new well now being bored at the Sansom street front of the Continental has reached the depth of 153 feet, 45 feet of which is through the gravel and clay superstratum and the balance through black mica or gneiss rock, with fissures of from six to eight inches. On the 17th the well was tubed and tested, when at a depth of 145 feet it yielded from 25 to 40 gallons of water per minute. The water is about 25 degrees colder than hydrant water, and is slightly tinged with sulphur. The well is eight inches in diameter, and will be tubed with pipe four inches inside diameter. It is the intention to proceed to a depth of 200 feet, in hopes of improving the quantity and quality of the water.

—Last evening, before the Historical Society, Mr. John William Wallace delivered an address commemorative of the duties and services of the late Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D. Mr. Wallace gave an exhaustive history of the venerable divine, who was born in Salisbury, Essex county, Mass., March 22, 1790, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817.

—Last Saturday evening a man called on Mr. Levi R. King, residing on South street, near Twentieth, for the purpose of leasing the store and dwelling. Mr. King informed him that his terms were a month's rent payable in advance, for which the man proffered a check on the North America Bank for $75, and demanded $35 in change, which Mr. King promised to give him on Monday on his return for the lease. Not appearing at the time named Mr. King took the check to the bank, and then discovered that the check was bogus, such person having no account there.

—The Order of Progress, composed of ladies and gentlemen, will celebrate the anniversary of its institution on Friday, November 4, at Horticultural Hall. There are five sanctuaries of this Order in this city, all of which are largely attended; and as the celebration will be participated in by the entire Order, it will no doubt be a success. Mr. M. B. Dyott, the founder of the Order, will make an address on the occasion explanatory of the objects of the institution.

—The Fourth Annual Sunday-School Jubilee of the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Churches of this city was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music. The exercises were opened with singing by the children, followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. Castle. After the performance of a number of pieces the benediction was pronounced, and the audience was dismissed with the singing of the Doxology.

—The committee appointed to consider applications for admission to the Night School for Artisans, composed of Professors Hoffer and Huston and G. I. Riche, were in session again last evening, at the Central High School, corner of Broad and Green streets. This was but the second meeting of the committee, and yet about 275 applications were made up to the time of adjournment last evening, and cards of admission given to the young men whose ages range from 18 to 22 years. Among the applicants were persons representing the following trades:—Wheelwrights, curriers, carpenters, paperhangers, stonecutters, engineers, draughtsmen, turners, plasterers, masons, lithographers, instrument-makers, undertakers, tinsmiths, moulders, bootmakers, bakers, shoemakers, hatters, blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, boilermakers, and wool-sorters. The school will be opened next Tuesday evening, when all who have obtained their cards of admission will be admitted. The course of studies will embrace natural philosophy, chemistry, practical mathematics, drawing, steam engineering, penmanship, physiology, etc. Last year 537 young men availed themselves of the benefits of the school.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112.

—There is yet no clue to the robbers of the Grafton, Mass., Bank.

—Ten inches of snow fell on Wednesday in Virginia City, Nevada.

—A fire occurred at Tunkhannock, Pa., yesterday, destroying twenty buildings and causing a loss of $100,000.

—The city of Erie, Pa., was last night and the previous evening lighted by natural gas obtained from wells sunken in various parts of the city.

—Jackson, who has for some days past been undergoing trial on the charge of murder, in New York city, was yesterday convicted of manslaughter in the third degree.

—A claim for salvage has been presented to the Government by Captain Dunham, a Massachusetts pilot, through whose directions the United States war vessel Guerriere was got off the reef on which she struck when conveying the remains of Admiral Faragut to New York.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair. A petition was received from shipowners and others, asking that iron fenders be placed on the piers of Penrose ferry bridge.

Also, a communication from H. Pugh, clerk of the old building commission, asking instructions as to what shall be done with the property in their possession.

Mr. Franciscus presented a petition for the removal of railroad tracks. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, an ordinance from the Railway Committee to permit the North Pennsylvania Railroad to lay turnouts on their tracks at Front and Noble streets Passed.

Also, one authorizing the West Philadelphia Railway Company to extend their road to Fairmount Park. Passed.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on City Property, reported an ordinance appropriating $800 for the purchase of a safe for the District Attorney's office. Passed.

Also, one appropriating $100 additional, to pay balance on lot of ground for school purposes in Adams street, Germantown. Passed.

Also, a resolution to appropriate $3000 for the improvement of Norris square. Passed.

Mr. Jones submitted a resolution relative to the census of Philadelphia, that a committee of three be appointed from each chamber to ascertain whether an accurate census has been taken, and if not, whether the aid of the police could be obtained in retaking it. Passed.

A message was received from the Mayor giving the names of policemen appointed, in response to a resolution recently passed.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:

Permitting the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company to place their wires on the poles of the city Fire and Police Department. Concurred in.

To authorize the grading of Dauphin street. Concurred in.

To authorize the Macadamizing of Broad street, from Passyunk road to Point Breeze road. Concurred in.

Granting permission to Jay Cooke & Co. to connect their house by telegraph with the Central station. Concurred in.

To authorize the paving of Wright, Twenty-fifth and other streets. Concurred in.

To lay board walk on the north side of Dauphin street. Concurred in.

To authorize the opening of Cram's avenue, Twenty-first ward. Concurred in.

To approve the sureties of R. J. Dobbins, contractor for building the House of Correction. Concurred in.

Mr. Smith submitted a resolution that a special committee of Select Council, consisting of five, be appointed to ascertain the cost of a paid fire department in other cities, and to make an estimate of the cost in this city. Passed. Messrs. George A. Smith, William F. Smith, Plumley, Hopkins and Shoemaker were announced by the president as the committee.

The Chamber then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider and amend the water supply bill.

The committe rose, and the chairman reported progress, and permission was granted to sit again. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This body met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the Chair.

From the City Solicitor Worrall, a communication was received stating that the estate of Colonel Samuel Miller held two mortgages on Jefferson square, and that another was held by Robert Adams, trustee. They are dated January 23, 1854, and they are now overdue. Payment of principal and interest is demanded. The total amount is $71,000. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also, communication from the Board of Health, declaring an alley on the east side of Twelfth street, north of Walnut, and running around from Twelfth street to Sansom, a public nuisance, and requesting immediate cleaning. Referred to Committee on Highways.

Jonathan H. Pugh, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, submitted a communication, stating that the delay in the laying the pavement in front of the State House was due to the difficulty the contractor had in erecting the machinery to saw the slabs. He promised the completion of the work by December 9th. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wm. B. Hanna, of the Tenth ward, on leave, offered a bill for the taking of a census of the city. The preamble sets forth that the census just completed by the United States authorities was deficient. The bill provides that the Mayor be authorized to appoint the police force in taking the census. Every policeman so engaged shall receive an extra remuneration of $200.

Mr. Hanna, in explanation of the bill, said that five of the most efficient policemen of every district should be detailed to this important duty. They should, however, not receive the remuneration at the expiration of the stated time of twenty days, if the Mayor was not satisfied that they had thoroughly canvassed the districts assigned to them.

Mr. Willits, of the Twenty-third ward, stated that he had been a member of the Council committee on the census, who, in conjunction with the Mayor, had a conference with United States Marshal Gregory. The Mayor had offered nearly the same thing that was recommended in the bill. The city was willing to pay the expenses of printing the necessary blanks, to be filled up by the heads of families themselves. The proposition had been rejected by the Marshal. Although he was not willing to expend $22,000 to take a new census by the police, he believed the Marshal was at fault in not accepting the offer made by the city.

Other members of the Census Committee corroborated the statement that Marshal Gregory was unwilling to accept suggestions from the city authorities.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Census.

A resolution of inquiry, offered by Mr. Allison, was agreed to, as what authority allowed omnibuses to run on Broad street.

Mr. Canning, of the Seventeenth ward, offered a resolution, requesting the Chief Commissioner o Highways to state the reasons for the delay in the opening of Cadwalader street. Adopted.

Mr. Huhn, of the Fifteenth ward, presented an ordinance to change the names of the streets running east and west, and to number them as north and south avenues—Market street to be called Central avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance to appropriate $2490 for the support of the Port Warden's office for the year 1871. Postponed.

Also, a communication from R. J. Dobbins, presenting his securities for building the house of correction, and an ordinance approving the same. Passed.

Also, an ordinance discharging the securities of Thomas J. Barger, late City Solicitor. Passed.

Also, the estimate of the expenses for the house of refuge, $57,500. Referred. And also several minor communications.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution to pave Wright, Phon and Twenty-fifth streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the laying of a wood sidewalk on Dauphin street, from Ridge avenue to Twenty-fifth street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for the opening of Cram's avenue, in the Twenty-first ward. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution requiring the supervisors of the rural wards to make weekly reports to the Highway Department. Referred.

An ordinance requiring monthly reports and prescribing the duties of the supervisors of the rural wards, introduced by Mr. Hetzell, was also referred.

Mr. Miller also introduced a resolution relative to the erection of a wall on Ridge and City avenues. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn, from Committee on Police, reported an ordinance appropriating $500 to reimburse Fire Marshal Blackburn for expenses incurred in investigating the causes of fires.

A communication from Marshal Blackburn on the subject was received and read. The ordinance was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Oram presented a resolution of inquiry as to what action has been taken in regard to the widening of Spring Garden street, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets. Agreed to.

The following were received from Select Council.

An ordinance relative to the laying of turn-outs on Front street by the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Agreed to.

An ordinance authorizing the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company to extend its track was agreed to.

An ordinance to complete the improvement of Norris Square. Laid over on third reading.

An ordinance appropriating $800 for the purchase of a fire-proof safe for the District Attorney's office. Referred.

An ordinance for the appointment of a joint committee to confer with the Mayor in regard to the census. Referred to the Committee on Census. Adjourned.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ—PROCLAMATION OF KING WILLIAM—"PROVIDENCE BE THANKED"—DIFFERENT THEORIES OF THE CAPITULATION—BAZAINE REPORTED TO BE A BONAPARTIST AND A TRAITOR.

TOURS, Oct. 27.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting Eugenie at Chisselhurst.

An officer, one of a party of five who escaped from Metz, has arrived here, and makes the following statement: He and four others left the fortress in disguise, and he alone succeeded in reaching Tours. Bazaine was well, and his troops were in good condition. Provisions were ample, and could be made to last many weeks. Bazaine has 85,000 troops, rank and file. His sorties were much more successful than the Prussian or English reports acknowledge. The captures and losses of the French are vastly misstated by the published accounts. There had been no disorders in the city.

No news has been received from Paris to-day. It is rumored that fighting is going on to-day near Orleans.

The *Moniteur* to-day announces that persons who are desirous to send letters to Paris, may send them to the Prefecture at Tours, and the administration will forward them, as it is determined to break the blockade which the enemy is endeavoring to establish.

Information from Orleans is to the effect that al the shops and stores are closed, and the streets deserted by the people. The women almost invariably appear in mourning. The Prussian officers endeavor to dispel the gloom ineffectually. At Marseilles affairs are more orderly. The journals that were suppressed in that city have been allowed to reappear by order of Gambetta. The civic guard is less unruly, and the authorities apparently pay little attention to it. The journals here announce that a long interview occurred yesterday between Lord Lyons and Thiers. It is reported that Mazzini, the noted Italian republican leader, has left Italy and is now on his way to Tours. The English at Paris are under the protection of Washburne, as the British charge d'affaires, has not recognized the republican government, and has no authority to act.

TROYES, Oct. 26.—Nogent was evacuated by the Prussians last night. Before leaving they fired the town in several places. Garibaldi is still at Dole, where, notwithstanding his indisposition, he personally superintended the organization of the free forces. He has collected a strong force, and which is subjected to the most stringent discipline. Several sharp engagements have occurred, with considerable losses on both sides.

LILLE, Oct. 24, via Tours, Oct. 27.—St. Quentin has been evacuated by the Prussians. Amiens has not yet been attacked. The Prussians retreated suddenly, and are concentrating near Laon.

The siege of Laferte has also been abandoned. A large portion of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is moving hastily toward Paris.

BLOIS, Oct. 26.—A strong column of the enemy, cavalry and infantry, attacked a French reconnoitering party on the left bank of the Loire yesterday, but were handsomely repulsed after a short engagement.

ROUEN, Oct. 26, evening.—The enemy, on leaving Gizors, attacked Longchamps with nine hundred men and four mortars. They were beaten off by the Francs-tireurs and other troops.

VENDOME, Oct. 26.—It is said there are still 2000 Prussians at Chatteaudun, 800 of which are cavalry, and they also have two cannon.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—The following summary of negotiations on the part of the neutral Powers of Europe, for an armistice, is published here to-day, from an authentic source. After reciting the determination of the neutrals to seize the first opportunity for mediation that presented itself, the document proceeds: "Russia, on M. Favre's visit to the Prussian headquarters, believed that the long looked for opportunity had arrived. At this moment the reception of the Prussian note on the subject of the probable early starvation of Paris, caused a change in the idea of neutrals. When, however, they pressed the subject of mediation again, Russia held back, on the ground that mediation unsolicited would be worthless. The conditions of peace must be left exclusively to the belligerents. The course was still possible to convoke a national assembly which alone was competent to decide the question of peace or war. In view of these considerations it was England that proposed the armistice, and in this she was supported by all the neutral Powers."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—[Special to the New York World.]—A correspondent at Ostend telegraphs as follows:

A statement has been received from Mars-la-Haut to the effect, that upon receiving a formal declaration, signed by Eugenie, that she was unwilling to sign a treaty for any cession of French territory, or to be a party to any scheme involving a probable outbreak of civil war in France. Bazaine exclaimed that he would take all necessary responsibility himself. This was on Wednesday night, and he immediately sent a parlementaire through his lines to Prince Frederick Charles, at Pont-a-Mousson. The Prince came up during the night to the Chateau de Frescote, where this morning early the stipulations were signed for the surrender of the army of Bazaine and the fortress of Metz.

The report adds that General de Coffinieres, commandant of the garrison of Metz, entered a written protest against the surrender, declaring that he was abundantly able to protract the defence into the winter; that the recent defeats of the Germans had made it practically impossible for them to imperil the possession of the place, and that provisions were in abundance both for the army and the population. Since October 15 the people had received daily rations of 400 grammes of bread for adults, 200 grammes for children, and 100 for infants.

The Ostend correspondent says that the total loss of the army of Prince Frederick Charles from the beginning of the siege is estimated at 45,000 men by battle and disease.

The army of Prince Frederick Charles consisted on October 20 of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th army corps, with two divisions of landwehr attached to the 9th army corps, making a total of 160,000 men, artillery and cavalry included.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—[Special to the New York World.]—The surrender of Bazaine, it is stated, has been made upon a full understanding with the Prussian government that the occupation of Metz and Strasburg shall be accepted as an adequate basis for withdrawing the German armies from France and concluding a peace. The Republicans here loudly declare Bazaine a traitor, and that he concerted his action with Prince Napoleon, Eugenie and King William, and that the government at Paris will repudiate any peace prepared or signed by him.

In spite of the rumors about the surrender of Metz, the French loan has advanced in price all day. Laurier is arranging for the expenditure of a large amount of the loan in the purchase of arms at Birmingham.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—A correspondent before Metz telegraphs on October 26: Five days ago General Coffinieres, commandant of the city and fortress of Metz, informed Bazaine, commanding the army outside, that he could supply no more provisions, and that they must shift for themselves. Thereupon Bazaine ordered the outposts to cease firing on the Prussian pickets, and tacitly allowed his men to desert in groups of a dozen or two, who were accepted by the Prussian outposts. Larger bodies were refused.

On the afternoon of October 24, trustworthy information came from Metz, by a civilian spy, that an outbreak en masse would be made during the night, toward Gravelotte, as Bazaine's offer to capitulate with his army alone had been repeatedly and peremptorily refused.

The outbreak was to be made without hope of saving any portion of the organized troops, but simply to enable these superfluous mouths to get behind the German lines and force the Germans to take them prisoners, whereby the fortress might hold out a little longer, with a smaller garrison, but at 7 P. M Bazaine had succeded in convincing General Coffinieres that the inevitable bloodshed consequent upon such an attempt would be too dear a price to be paid for a few days' prolongation of resistance, and a messenger was sent to Prince Frederick Charles, intimating the intention in the fortress to capitulate. This was the first proposition ever made including the fortress and outside army.

Accordingly at midnight the Prussians, who had been massed silently toward Gravelotte, received orders to retire to their camps. At 1 P. M. yesterday General Changarnier arrived, spent an hour with the Prince, and departed, much disturbed, excusing some absent-mindedness of his own, saying, "no wonder the Prince was so severe."

By the arrangement of this meeting, General Steeble, Colonel Von Herzang, chief of staff and quartermaster general of the Prince's army, rode to Fescay, a chateau three miles south of Metz, just within the Prussian lines, whither two French commanders, with Humbert, second in command in the fortress, had been brought by a Prussian field post chaise. The meeting lasted from 6 to 9 P. M., and resulted only at parting in an agreement that the disputed points should be discussed again at noon to-day.

Matters, however, were so far advanced, that the second corps received orders to march for Paris yesterday at noon, and started early in the evening. Other troops concentrated at the nearest attainable points to Metz last night to prevent desertions en masse, Bazaine's last means of prolonging negotiations. All the way from Mars la Tour to Courcelles, and from Joncy to Mezieres, all the village quarters were lit up and all the bivouac fires were burning. At two A. M. to-day the moving masses covered the roads and fields. No disturbance occurred, and none of the troops suspected the truth

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The King telegraphs to the Queen to-day as follows:

"This morning Bazaine and Metz capitulated, 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded. The army and garrison laid down their arms this afternoon. One of the most important events of the war. Providence be thanked."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·26	MOON SETS	8·38
SUN SETS	5·02	HIGH WATER	4·49

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 11
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 12
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
China	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v. H	Oct. 17
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 1
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
C of Wash'tn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 29
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 29
Leo	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 29
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Hannah and Sophia, Teaf, Springfield, Sinnickson & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Georgetta Laurence, Robinson, Leghorn, Workman & Co.
Schr Chimo, Lansil, Port Spain, Souder & Adams.
Schr Gen. Conner, Cousins, Norfolk, Phila. Coal Co.
Schr May Morn, Stetson, Savannah, David Cooper.
Schr Potomac, Eldridge, Norfolk, do.
Schr Northern Light, Irelan, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Somerset, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 31, Hopkins, Eastport, do.
Sloop Reindeer, Whitesal, Pennsville, do.
Barge R. RR. No. 31, Ginley, New Haven, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr James O'Donohue, Smith, 10 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.
Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, 12 days from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, 7 days from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.
Schr Searsville, Chase, 10 days from Portland, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 27.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
J. S. Pierce, with logwood, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 27.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Osprey, Colonel J. D. Ames, N. Bottsford, Ann McCafferty, F. McWilliams, Peter Tanney, Harvest Queen, Camilla, and Robert Adams, all with coal, for New York.
Martha Lamb, with coal, for Bridgeton.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 28.—12 regular and 4 transient barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 28.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Star, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.
J. B. Hall, with lumber, for Camden, N. J.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 27—9 A. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports went to sea yesterday, bark Laboramus and brig Hermes.

In harbor to-day, Spanish bark Constance, from Havana, and brig Lucy Snow, from Providence, both in ballast for Philadelphia; also, brig Zavalla Williams, 10 schooners, and a small steamer unknown.

4 P. M.—The bark Constance and brig Lucy Snow left for Philadelphia at 11 A. M. Other vessels in harbor unchanged.

Wind S. Thermometer, 61.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Gold Hunter, Freeman, hence, at Antwerp prior to 25th inst.
N. G. steamer Leipzig, Jaeger, for Bremen via Southampton, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst.
Br. steamer Australia, Hedderwick, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.
Br. steamer Minnesota, Freeman, from Liverpool 12th and Queenstown 13th inst., with 402 passengers, at New York yesterday.
Br. steamer Etna, Lochead, for Liverpool via New York and Boston at New York yesterday.
Br. steamer Palmyra, Browne, from Liverpool 11th and Queenstown 13th, at Boston 26th inst.
Steamers Arizona, Maury, from Aspinwall; Columbia, Van Sice, from Havana 22d inst.; and Northern Light, Porter, from New Orleans 20th inst., at New York yesterday.
Steamer Morro Castle, Adams, for Havana, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer Geo. Washington, Gager, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 22d inst.
Steamer Lodona, Hovey, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 22d inst.
Steamer Empire, Holmes, from Charleston for Philadelphia, put into Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday to repair some slight damage sustained by her rudder-post. She would probably leave next morning for her destination.
Steamer Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th inst.
Steamer Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 25th inst.
Steamer Centipede, Willets, hence, at Newburyport 25th inst.
Tug Harry Wright, Follett, hence for New Orleans, put into Savannah yesterday for coal.
Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, hence, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst. for Boston, and sailed next day.
Brig B. Hinkley, Foster, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Millbridge 19th inst.
Schr Harper, Gott, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 26th inst.
Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, for Providence, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 25th inst.
Schr Electa Bailey, of Philadelphia, was in Mount Hope Bay 25th inst.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, from Boston, at Gardiner 24th inst.
Schr St. Mary, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 26th inst.
Schr Congress, York, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schrs Decorra, Clark, hence for Boston, and Four Sisters, Shearer, do. sor Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 26th inst.
Schr Caroline Young, Richardson, and Margaret Reinhart, Hand, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Schr Ida L., Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th inst.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Henson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 25th inst.
Schrs Lyra, Haskell; C. E. Jackson, Haley; and John Strout, Crawford, hence, at Boston 25th inst.
Schr O. H. Tolley, Goslie, hence, at Norfolk 24th instant.
Schrs Surf, Abbot, and Tempest, Shropshire, from Providence for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 26th inst.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.
Schr Aid, Smith, hence, at Fall River 25th inst.
Schr A. Trudell, Hess, hence, at Pawtucket 25th instant.
Schr Hannibal, Wells, hence, at Newburyport 25th instant.
Schrs S. S. Hudson, Grace, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 25th inst.
Schrs M. V. Cook, Falkenburg; Josephine, Phinney; and C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, hence, at Providence 25th inst.—the latter for Pawtucket.
Schrs E. B. Everman, Corson; L. A. Danenhower, Grace; Ida May, Talbot; Lena Hunter, Perry; J. V. Wellington, Chipman; Hattie Paige, Haley; and L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Schrs W. E. Barnes, Powers; R. Holmes, Banks; Helen Mar, Nickerson; Mary Johnson, Phinney; Daniel Weldon, Whitman; E. S. Smith, Green; and Lucy, Kelly, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.
Schrs Ida May, Drisco, and Harriet S. Brooks, Love, hence for Boston; Manantico, Claypole, do. for do.; Charles E. Smith, Hansen; Thomas G. Smith, Lake; Joseph P. Comegys, Vickers; J. D. McCarthy, Simpson; and Merrill C. Hart, Hawley, from Boston for Philadelphia; S. L. Russell, Smith, from Hingham for do.; and Wave Crest, Davis, from Thomaston for do., at Holmes' Hole A. M. 26th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.—We learn that the contract to build a stone pier at the mouth of the Kennebunk river has been awarded to Blaisdell & Bailey. Great improvements are to be made in the Penobscot river at Bangor. Mr. Townsend, who has been removing the obstructions in Boston harbor, is about to remove Independence Rock at that place, assisted by his large crew of workmen and divers, equipped with steam engines, steam drills, etc.—*Portl'd Press.*

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also. a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT
Just Received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF George M. Dallas, Esq., Trustee of the Assigned Estate of William C. Patterson.—Warehouse site, large and desirable Lot N. E. corner of Front and Lombard streets, 213 feet front, 130 feet deep, three fronts. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Front and Lombard streets, containing in front on Front street 213 feet 1¼ inches, on Lombard street 130 feet, and on Penn street 213 feet—three fronts. The above is very valuable for store or warehouses, manufactories, mill, machine shop, sugar house, or any building requiring a large lot. On this lot the Penn Warehouses lately stood. The bricks, etc., are included in the sale. For further particulars, inquire of George M. Dallas, Esq., No. 222 South Fourth street. Sale absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Henrietta A. Chandler, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Very elegant country seat, mansion, stable and coach house, 22 acres, Chelten Hills, Montgomery county, Pa., near the Old York Road Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. On Tuesday, November 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange. The situation is very high and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country; was formerly owned by J. H. Town, Esq., who spared no expense to make it a very handsome country seat. Will be shown by T. A. Chandler, on the premises. Terms, half cash. Immediate possession.
By order of George De Haven, Jr., Executor.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—ESTATE OF Sarah Ann Thomas, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Modern three-story brick residence, No. 1221 Walnut street, west of Twelfth street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, November 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange. N. B.—The residence is three stories high, with attics, has two-story back buildings, basement, dining-room and kitchen, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Possession July 1, 1871. May be examined from 3 to 5 o'clock P.M., on application to the auctioneers.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of James McAnall, deceased. Proceeding in partition. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans 'Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of James McAnall, deceased, viz.:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, valuable property, twelve brick and frame dwellings and large lot, N. W. corner of Spruce and Aspen streets, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, 83 feet front. For particulars see plan.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 29N5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Extra valuable Real Estate—Valuable manufacturing establishment, known as the Union Car Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, stone and brick buildings, stationary engine, machinery, large lot; river Schuylkill. Twenty-seventh ward, 645 feet front on the river Schuylkill. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange. Full particulars at the office of Thomas A. Gummey, Esq., No. 711 Walnut street, or Charles E. Lex, Esq., No. 51 N. Sixth street. See plan at the auction rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 & s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two Two-and-a-half-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 2567 and 2569 Frankford road, south of Somerset street, Twenty-fifth ward. On Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two 2½-story brick dwellings and lot of ground, situate on the easterly side of the Frankford road, 36 feet southwesterly of Somerset street, Nos. 2567 and 2569; containing in front on the Frankford road 40 feet, and extending in depth 90 feet. Terms—cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 13 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 1 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.
Large Stews and Panned........25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast........50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!
J. L. LEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 28 thstutf

AMUSEMENTS.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
In English parts, under the management of
AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY, October 31,
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
MLLE. JANAUSCHEK
Will appear as
MARY STUART,
DEBORAH,
FAZIO,
LADY MACBETH, and
THE DEBUTANTE,
Supported by a superior Company of Dramatic Artists from the New York Academy of Music.
PRICES:
Orchestra Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1·25; Orchestra Circle, 75 cents; Secured Seats in Orchestra Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $8. 10 27 3t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 28,
Last night but one of Robertson's comedy,
"M. P."
BY MRS. JOHN DREW
and Full Company.
GREAT TRIPLE BILL FOR SATURDAY.
COMEDY, FARCE, AND DANCE.
On MONDAY, Mr. Alberry's new play,
THE TWO ROSES.
Seats secured six days in advance.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
E. L. DAVENPORT, Lessee and Manager.
LAST NIGHT OF THE
LISA WEBER BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
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LISA WEBER, the unapproachable burlesque actress; ADA GRAY, BELLE HOWITT, CASSIE TROY, GEO. ATKINS (the inimitable Comedian, Tragedian, Gymnast, Vocalist), and
ROCOCO, Artist.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 28,
BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
In Tom Taylor's Comedy, in 3 acts, called
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
JEREMIAH BEETLE......MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
Also, the glorious comedy-farce entitled
TURNING THE TABLES.
GREAT SATURDAY MATINEE.
MR. CLARKE IN TWO PARTS.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

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LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.........Mr. ANDREW REDIFER
Pauline.........Miss SUSIE SCHENCK
To be followed by the
GRAND CHATTEAULA.
LISETTE (her first appearance on any stage),
MISS EUGENIE STUART.

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Burlesques, Local Sketches, Vocalism, Etc.

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EVERY AFTERNOON and NIGHT THIS WEEK,
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Admission to both Shows only 50 cents.
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OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
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HASSLER'S THIRD MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 29.
10 27 3t MARK HASSLER, Conductor.

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FRENCH FURNITURE,
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And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. [10 1 stuth
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

THE surrender of Metz makes another important addition to the long catalogue of triumphs achieved by the German armies in France, and this new acquisition is so valuable that it gives King William a very fair excuse for closing the war. With Strasburg and Metz in his possession he has not only the best available guarantees against a future French invasion, but he has virtual contro of the old German territory lying west of the Rhine, which the Germans have so long coveted, and he can scarcely hope to obtain from the most unqualified military success more complete indemnity for the past or more ample security for the future.

It is alleged that Bazaine's surrender was not necessitated by a lack of supplies, and that he acted either in the interest of the deposed Imperial dynasty or with the more patriotic view of exacting, in return for his surrender, a promise that the German armies should be withdrawn from France. If the charges made against Bazaine by the republicans are well founded, they furnish another fearful illustration of the worthlessness of the standing armies of France for good purposes; and the people will be forced to realize more clearly than ever the necessity for self-reliance and for destroying an organization that oppresses them in peace and disgraces them in war.

The next development in this complicated and bloody drama will be awaited with intense interest. It remains to be seen whether the war is to end now, with the fall of Metz and the virtual acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine by the victors, or whether new horrors are to flow from Bazaine's surrender. If the siege of Paris is to be continued, the German armies heretofore employed in the investment of Metz will greatly increase the number of the besiegers, and the French capital is in more serious danger now than at any former period. But it is to be hoped that peace is near at hand, and that the surrender of Metz will avert further bloodshed instead of inciting new struggles.

THE CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA.

IN both branches of City Councils a disposition was manifested yesterday to provide for a correct census of Philadelphia by the municipal authorities, and we hope that at the next meeting a plan will be perfected whereby this important object can be accomplished. There should be no serious difficulty in ascertaining the number of inhabitants of the city, and intelligent policemen are probably better qualified by their local knowledge to perform this duty faithfully than any other class of appointees. If our citizens generally would co-operate in this task, increased accuracy would be assured. Marco Polo, in writing more than five hundred years ago of the Chinese cities, said that every householder was required to put on the outer walls of his dwelling a written statement setting forth the age and name of each occupant. If such data were furnished in every instance here, census-taking would be an easy performance. We can scarcely expect, however, that all Philadelphia householders would comply with a similar requirement, but there are doubtless many thousands who would fill up, and have ready on any given day that might be appointed, a blank form containing the requisite information in the proper shape. In the localities where this information is not cheerfully and voluntarily given, the policemen would be more likely to extract the truth, and to know when the whole truth was told to them, than assistant marshals; and a large majority of householders, by filling up blank statements, would so much lighten the labors of the proposed new census-takers that they would have ample time to devote to districts where ignorance, prejudice, indifference, or crime prompt concealment of the number and names of the inhabitants.

That the national census is a fearful underestimate is proven by many facts familiar to every intelligent Philadelphian, and the truth should be established not only for her vindication abroad, but for many local purposes. Councils themselves, to legislate intelligently, should know the true population of the respective wards, and it is important, from every point of view, that they should provide at once for a thorough municipal census.

THE COST OF A FIREMAN'S RIOT.

THE importance of a radical change in the Fire Department was shown yesterday by the presentation of a claim for damages to property by fire, growing out of the firemen's riot on the morning of October 9. This claim amounts only to the small sum of $300, and the claimant almost apologizes for being obliged to make it. He says:—"I ask nothing more than the actual cost of replacing the property destroyed, which is about $300. The loss is a small one, but let me assure you it is a very serious one to me at this time." Presuming this claim to be a just one—and we have no reason to believe anything to the contrary—the city is clearly responsible, and if a suit was to be brought a much larger sum than $300 could in all probability be recovered. The city is bound to make good the loss in this case, as it is in every case of property destroyed by riot, but there is a double responsibility inasmuch as this particular loss was occasioned by a vicious system that exists by authority of the city. Whatever might have been the advantages of the volunteer Fire Department in times past, it is very evident that Philadelphia has now outgrown them, and that we need a more perfect organization that will be under the control of the municipal authorities in a manner that the present department never can be. Councils have shown a commendable desire to give this subject the attention it deserves, and to organize a paid Fire Department upon a proper basis at as early a day as possible. If anything were needed to quicken their action and to demonstrate the necessity for a change it would be such a demand as that made in the communication referred to. If the city is obliged to pay a bill of damages whenever the volunteer firemen choose to amuse themselves with a riot, those who are opposed to a change in the system of extinguishing fires, or are indifferent to it, will very shortly be inclined to other opinions. With regard to the bill for damages for the riot of October 9th, we are only thankful that it is no larger than it is, for from the manner in which some of the volunteer firemen have been acting of late, it is remarkable that claims of the most extensive character against the city have not been presented.

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.

ONE of the essays read before the Social Science Association was the production of Hon. George A. Yeaman, of Kentucky, the present Minister of the United States at Copenhagen, who chose for his theme "The Press: Its Relations and Influences." This essay is conceived in the spirit of Dr. Rush's condemnation of the "disjointed thinking" of the daily newspapers, and its author displays a remarkable degree of ignorance of the subject he is discussing, as well as a total lack of comprehension of what the press is and what it does. He alleges that "minds of the highest culture derive no benefits from, and seldom occupy themselves with, newspaper reading," and as he probably fancies that he is a distinguished representative of this exalted class, we presume that he rarely condescends to read the news of the day, or to learn the true character of the journals which he condemns. We cannot easily account in any other way for his assertions that all newspaper writers chain themselves to a mediocre level, and that editorial thinking is almost invariably superficial or false. Mr. Yeaman is unable to comprehend that the modern newspaper is a thing of the day and for the day, giving on current topics information and reflections a thousand times more accurate, extensive, and correct than those placed within the reach of the masses of the people before newspapers were established. The leading idea of his essay, so far as it embodies any idea whatever, is that the press deserves condemnation because it does not, in addition to the great duty of keeping the public well apprised of all events of general interest, instruct them in ancient lore and tell them many other things in which sage students only are interested. He has no right to expect that a corps of writers who are numbered by the thousand, and who have no time to elaborate their productions, shall equal in talent the masters of literature who can be counted, through a course of centuries, by the dozen, and who devoted years of persistent effort to their best works. It is silly to denounce the press for its inability to summon a Socrates and a Homer into every sanctum, or to expect that hurried comments will be characterized by the profundity that is born of prolonged thought and careful study. Besides, Mr. Yeaman is apparently unconscious of the marked improvement, in many respects, of modern journalism; and while he complains that the masses fall under inferior leadership, he should contrast the opportunities for enlightenment now possessed by the average newspaper reader with those placed within the reach of men who are dependent for their knowledge of politics to peripatetic stump-speakers, and for their familiarity with the news of the day to vague rumors or disjointed oral communications.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE AT ELECTIONS.

THE Democrats of New York are in a terrible state of wrathful excitement over the now assured fact that there will be a large force of United States soldiers in readiness on election day for the purpose of preserving order and of protecting every citizen, without regard to color, race, or party, in the free exercise of his right of suffrage. The interference of the marines, by order of Marshal Gregory, at our own election, a few weeks ago, was so sudden and unexpected that, with the exception of the silly and impotent protest of the Mayor, who had proved himself either unwilling or incompetent to protect the negro voters in the Fifth ward, the Democracy did not have a chance to give voice to its indignation until the whole affair was over. Since then, however, the *Age* has been lamenting over the prospect of our liberties being overturned by a military President, and its lamentations and those of the New York *World* and other organs of the "unterrified" have been changed to shouts of wrath at the absolute certainty that the same experiment will be tried upon a much larger scale in New York on the 8th of November next, in case the Democrats undertake to resort to their usual methods of securing the political control in that city by fraudulent voting and driving their opponents from the polls.

As we said with reference to the appearance of the marines in the Fifth ward on our own election day, we deprecate any military interference on such an occasion as much as any one can, but there are few fair-minded men of either political party who will undertake to deny that there was good reason for the action of the United States authorities on that occasion, and that in the case of New York the presence of a large military force will do more to secure a fairer election in that city than has been held for years than any course that could be adopted. The law passed by Congress at the last session made it the duty of the President to do all in his power to protect every voter in his right of suffrage, and to insure a fair election wherever United States officers were to voted for; and it needs no argument to prove that the only way the President can do this in New York is by adopting exactly the course that he has. The Democrats know as well as we do that the military will not interfere to prevent any voter of their party from approaching the polls and depositing his ballot in a quiet and orderly manner; and if they can win the election by fair means they will be permitted to reap all the fruits of it without opposition.

It is because the Democrats fear to trust a fair election, lest they should be overthrown, that they clamor against the action of the President in providing a military force for the purpose of preventing the usual scenes of fraud and violence; and even if the President were not fortified by a positive law of Congress, the law-abiding citizens of the country would thank him for stretching his authority to aid the decent people of New York to free themselves from the Democratic outlaws who have made the government of that city one of the greatest scandals of the age. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and the government of New York has been reduced to that condition that the ruffianly class have completely obtained the upper hand, so that the presence of a military force of sufficient strength to prevent riot and to enable the election to be really an expression of the will of the people, is a thing that respectable people have occasion to be thankful for.

We object to seeing a military force in attendance upon election day, because it is humiliating to think that there should be a necessity for it, and because it sets a bad precedent; but it is simply laughable for the Democrats to pretend to believe that because the President has taken the course he has for the execution of the laws and for the protection of citizens in their most sacred rights, he has sinister designs upon the liberties of the country, and that these are the first steps towards a military despotism with Grant as dictator. Our liberties are in far more danger from the demoralization of our party politics that enables the worst men in such communities as Philadelphia and New York to obtain the most important offices of trust and honor than they are from all the soldiers that Grant or any other President can command, and in New York, especially, it is high time a fair election was held, even if it has to be done under the guardianship of the bayonets of United States troops.

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THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ADOLPH WINKLER and CORNELIUS C. HOPPER, as WINKLER & HOPPER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Cornelius C. Hopper, No. 240 S. Second street, Philadelphia, is alone authorized to act as liquidating partner, to whom all debts due said firm will be paid, and all claims against them be presented.

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Splendid Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Suits. 10 24 mwfrp3m

DR. SCHENCK

says there are only two things necessary to be done to cure consumption.

The *first* is to prevent the patient from taking cold.

The *second* is to get up a proper tone for the stomach.

His Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, when used in accordance with directions, will bring about a healthy condition of the lungs and stomach, which is the first grand requisite. This done, the only thing to be observed is the avoidance of taking cold. But this, unfortunately, many persons will not do. They expose themselves to the raw winds of our variable climate, and thereby defeat all the good accomplished by the medicines named above. To prevent these bad results, Dr. Schenck advises his patients to go to Florida in the winter season, as the climate there is more equable. When this is impossible, the next best and only safe thing that the patient can do is to stay in the house all winter, keeping the temperature of the apartment at about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If patients will not follow this simple advice, they cannot reasonably hope for a cure. Exposing themselves to the rasping winds of the Middle States in the winter season, they take fresh colds, and these repeated assaults upon an already debilitated system at length reduce it so low as to place it beyond the reach of any medicine.

Now Dr. Schenck's medicines are a sure cure if they are taken properly. They purify and invigorate the system. They nourish, while they remove all deleterious matter. They restore lost appetite and create a desire for that kind of food without which a patient cannot hope to be restored to health.

But of what avail are their restorative effects if they are time and again neutralized by exposure? Let no consumptive patient forget that it is the little colds in the beginning that produce the great ones that ultimately destroy.

Hundreds of the very worst cases of consumption have been cured by the use of Dr. Schenck's medicines, and the tens of thousands who are either in the incipient stages of this terrible disease, or whose cases are confirmed ones, may be benefitted in the same manner if they could be prevailed upon to use them as directed.

Hundreds of consumptives who have been cured by their use have had a return of the disease simply because they forgot the injunction—*avoid taking cold*. They think they must have fresh air. Physicians recommend it, and they obey. The result generally is—death, or a terrible lingering more to be dreaded than death itself.

Once cured, it is possible to stay cured, if Dr. Schenck's directions are observed; but if they are not, the condition of the patients is worse than before. They must have exercise, but let them have it in their apartments. Let them keep warm. Let them exercise as much as their strength will permit in their own homes every day. Get the blood into healthful circulation. Keep up the spirits. Call in pleasant company — such as wear pleasant faces. If long-faced prophets of evil visit you, don't ask them to come again. Encourage cheerful visitors who bring cheerful news, and who are not messengers of bad tidings. This done, the patient cannot fail to improve and ultimately be cured, unless his case has been neglected so long that it is utterly hopeless. The lungs will not heal as long as they are exposed to violent extremes of temperature, and if patients will only bear this fact in mind and use Dr. Schenck's medicines properly, as directed, they can scarcely fail to be cured.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John S. Clarke will take a benefit to-night, when he will personate "Jeremiah Beetle" in Tom Taylor's comedy of *The Babes in the Wood*, and "Jack Humphries" in Poole's farce of *Turning the Tables*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mr. Clarke will appear as "Jeremiah Beetle," and as "Cousin Joe" in the farce of *The Rough Diamond*.

On Monday Mr. John D. Stockton's comedy of *Fox v. Goose* will be produced. This piece achieved a great success when it was brought out in London, and as the author is a Philadelphian, it will undoubtedly receive the proper amount of attention from our playgoers.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lisa Weber troupe will appear for the last times this evening and to-morrow afternoon in the burlesque of *Ernani*.

On Monday Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek will appear in English tragedy. The engagement of this great artist is limited to six nights, and the lovers of the higher forms of dramatic art may expect rare enjoyment from her performances. Mad'lle Janauschek will personate "Mary Stuart," "Deborah," "Lady Macbeth," and other tragic characters.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *M. P.* will be represented for the last times this evening and to-morrow.

On Monday a new piece by Mr. Alberry, entitled *The Two Roses*, will be produced.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. Andrew Redifer will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Claude Melnotte" in *The Lady of Lyons*.

AT THE AMERICAN a first-rate Saturday night bill is announced.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S combined menagerie and circus will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *Mad'lle Nilsson; or, The Black Nightingale*, with other entertainments, will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE the *Man in Black*, *The Three o'clock Train*, and *Forty Winks* are among the attractions offered for this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

FROM G. F. J. COLBURN, DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, NEWARK, N. J.—The popular dentrifice, known as Sozodont, besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth.

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS will sell on Tuesday next the valuable property No. 1221 Walnut street; wide front, with back outlets; location central; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. Sale positive.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

OIL PAINTINGS.—Mr. Charles F. Haseltine's public sale of very elegant oil paintings will be continued this evening, at No. 1125 Chesnut street, by catalogue. Sale absolute.

BLACKING CASES, $1·25, $1·50, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4·50, $5, and $6, wholesale and retail, at the Kitchen Furnishing store, Dock street, below Walnut.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," with Brush, ready for use.

MARRIED.

RITTER—NESBITT.—On the 25th, by Rev. S. W. Thomas, at the residence of the bride's father, Thos. C. Nesbitt, Esq., No. 1226 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Mr. JACKSON RITTER to Miss ANNIE L. NESBITT.

DIED.

CARROLL.—On the 26th instant, ELIZA, wife of John Carroll, aged 57 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Cherry street, between Fourth and Fifth, on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

LAUGHLIN.—On the 26th, HENRY EDWARD, son of Sarah J. and the late Henry M. Laughlin, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 806 Perkiomen street, between Seventeenth and Brown, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

MILLER.—At Leesburg, Va., on the 24th instant, in the 78th year of his age, WILLIAM H. MILLER, formerly of Alexandria, Va.

WANAMAKER.—On the morning of 27th instant, HATTIE, daughter of John and Mary A. Wanamaker, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1723 Spruce street, on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

WOOLLEY.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH F. ROYOUDT, relict of the late Charles Woolley, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 441 North Sixth street, on Monday, October 31st, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

SIXTH LECTURE,
FRIDAY EVENING, October 28,
By JOSH BILLINGS (Humorous),
Subject—"MILE."

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Oct. 31.
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Nov. 2.
MISS ISABELLA GLYN, Nov. 3.
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Nov. 4.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats..... 25 cents extra.
Tickets for ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures.
Doors open at 7½; lecture at 8. 10 27 2t

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.

November 1, 1870.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., "Mental Dyspepsia."
November 8, 1870.—Rev. ALEX. REED, D. D., "What I saw in Italy."
November 15, 1870.—Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS, "A Trip to California."
November 21, 1870.—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, "From New York to Jerusalem."
November 29, 1870.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., "A Day at Shushan."
December 6, 1870.—Rev. D. MARCH, D. D., "Reminiscences of the East."

Music under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM C. EWING, Organist of the Church.

Tickets, 50 cents; for the course, $2·50. For sale at Gould & Fischer's Music Store, No. 923 Chesnut street; at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street; at C. H. Smith & Son's Jewelry Store, No. 1510 Market street; at Dr. C. R Keeney's Drug Store, No. 1601 Arch street; and at Dr. H. B. Lippincott's Drug Store, N. W. corner Twentieth and Cherry streets.

A Grand Stereopticon Exhibition will be given in the church on Thursday Evening, November 3, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Adults' tickets, 25 cents; children's tickets, 10 cents. 10 22 2t

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ COURSE OF LECTURES AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
FOR THE WINTER OF 1870-71.

The lectures for the winter will be divided into several different courses, as follows:—

First Course—On General and Organic Chemistry. By Professor B. Howard Rand, M. D.

Second Course—On Sound. By J. Solis Cohen, M. D.

Third Course—On Vital Forces. By Professor R E. Rogers, M. D.

Fourth Course—On the Geology of S. E. Pennsylvania. By Professor A. R. Leeds.

Fifth Course—On Physics and Mechanics. By John G. Moore, M. S.

The Lectures will be delivered on the TUESDAY and THURSDAY of every week, beginning Tuesday, October 25.

In addition to the free use of the Library and Reading-room, and the advantages of the monthly meetings of the Institute and its sections, where everything novel or interesting in science, art, or invention is presented and discussed, free admission to its lectures is far from being the least of the privileges of membership in the Institute.

The attention of the science-loving public is invited to the announcement that the facilities for admission to membership are ample and liberal enough to place its benefits within the reach of all.

Any information can be obtained at the Hall of the Institute. WILLIAM H. WAHL,
10 22 6t Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH,—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, November 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 24, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
GEORGE W. LEHMAN,
10 26 3t Secretary.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ ASTONISHING RESULTS IN TAKING PRESS COPIES from BLANKS printed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts. 1t

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

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SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra safe for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
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Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	

15 13fmwf

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

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IN GREAT VARIETY—READY-MADE.

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TENTH AND CHESNUT.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order. 10 7 f6t

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Safe Home Investment

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Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
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Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
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We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

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At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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HARRISSON GRAMBO,
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The Best Quality!
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Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

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A story illustrating the sin of false pretenses.
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THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE EMPORIUM,
1202 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 1202
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY—Unrivalled for Elegance and Cheapness.
Upholstered Goods in Plush, Terry, and Hair Cloth. 10 24 mwfrp3m
1202 Superb Parlor and Chamber Suits. 1202

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"The Scapegoat" is the title of a story of English "high life" at the present day which has just been published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. The author, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Leo," was Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, of the British army, who was killed at Sedan, while acting as a correspondent of the London *Times*, and the story before us presents many evidences of being a record of things that have passed under his own observation. A reviewer in *Lippincott's Magazine* makes a very just comparison between it and "Camors," for while it is not a polished work of art like that novel, it is nearly if not quite as valuable as a picture of society. The difference between the French and the English social systems is decidedly marked in these two works, for while each treats of the vices and temptations of modern society, there is no such atmosphere of vice in "The Scapegoat" as there is in "Camors," and it is a book that can be much more judiciously entrusted to the perusal of inexperienced readers. "Lionel Davenport" falls from virtue and is punished for his sins, but he is not inherently vicious, but on the contrary is a man whose aspirations are virtuous, but who is too weak to resist temptation, while "Camors" is one who has been trained in a school of vice from his infancy, and is living in a society that offers few if any inducements to virtue. "Lionel Davenport" has his *liaisons*, but he does not meditate an attack upon the virtue of every attractive female he meets, as does "Camors," and we are consequently spared some of the objectionable features of the French novel.

"The Scapegoat" has many crudities, but it is a story of indisputable interest and merit. There is, of course, the horse racing, fox hunting, and dinner eating that are inseparable from English novels of this class; but there are also many things of more interest, and while the plot is not very clearly defined some of the situations are highly dramatic, and the story makes an exhibit of aristocratic London society that is in a high degree edifying. In this connection we cannot omit to notice the tendency towards snobbery that characterizes even the works of the most cultivated British writers. Octave Feuillet does not presume to doubt that the reader will accept "Camors" as a polished gentleman, in all outward respects at least; but the Englishman thinks it necessary, after relating some disgusting trait of blackguardism in one of his characters, to anxiously insist that he is nevertheless a high-toned English gentleman, evincing a sensitiveness upon the subject that the French author would be the last to understand. The fact of Englishmen of high social position insisting as they do upon gentility is a proof that there is a thick stratum of intense vulgarity running through their whole social system that they are uneasily conscious of, and that the Englishmen, no matter how high their social status may be, or how great their culture, are snobs by nature and instinct.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the following recent issues from their press:—

"The Adventures of Big-Foot Wallace," by John C. Duval, is a narrative of the adventures of a noted Texan ranger and hunter, which the author, who is himself a frontiersman, assures us is a strict record of facts. The book is full of marvellous adventures and hair-breadth escapes, and is as entertaining as anything in the same line that we have met with for a long time. "Big-Foot Wallace" belongs to a class of men who have played an important part in the history of this country, but who are fast disappearing before advancing civilization; and such a work as the one before us will be as useful to the future historian as it will be amusing to the readers—particularly the juvenile readers—of the present day. The illustrations, which include a full-length portrait of Wallace, are numerous and spirited.

"Opinions Concerning the Bible Law of Marriage," by "One of the People," is an argument in favor of monogamy that is worth reading on its own account, although few will share in the author's apprehensions of a spread of Mormon principles. The evident heat with which the book is written somewhat detracts from its value, as simple assertions are too often given instead of arguments and facts, and the author is stronger when he reasons from general principles than when he endeavors to twist the wording of the Scriptures to suit his peculiar ideas. Outside of the Mormon community, there are very few advocates of polygamy in this country, and surely when the monogamists are so largely in the ascendant the opponents of polygamy can well afford to discuss the subject with coolness and impartiality. The author of the book before us has a pretty hard time of it with the Old Testament patriarchs and kings; but it is only justice to say that he makes out a pretty good case against them, and his book is a strong argument in proof that polygamy is a crime even if some otherwise respectable biblical characters did practise it.

—From Duffield Ashmead we have received "Palace and Hovel; or, Phases of London Life," by Daniel Joseph Kirwan. Published by Belknap & Bliss, Hartford, Conn. The binding of this book is the best part of it, the copy before us being not inelegantly encased in half morocco, which would make it presentable on the shelves of a gentleman's library. The work itself is very largely a compilation from the police reports of the London papers, the author having apparently taken particular pains to hunt up the most disgusting criminal cases which have edified the London public during the last few years. Such a book may have a certain value, but it is not pleasant reading, and while some of the scenes in and about London are well described, the literary style is too slip-shod and the details of criminal and scandalous transactions too prominent for us to bestow any very hearty commendation upon it.

—The American Tract Society have just published "The Young Lady's Guide" and "Woman: Her Dignity and Sphere."

"The Young Lady's Guide" is a compilation of short essays by Sarah Tytler, Miss Mulock, Mrs. Sydney Cox, Henry Rogers, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Hannah Moore, Rev. Dr. William R. Williams, Rev. John Angell James, and other authors, and we commend it as being much more practical and sensible than such works usually are. Even the much-abused subject of novel-reading is treated in a manner that no cultivated admirers of fiction can object to, and it gives much sound advice that young persons of either sex would find it of advantage to heed.

"Woman: Her Dignity and Sphere" is a book of good, sensible counsel that in these days of women's rights agitations it will do the rising generation of the sex feminine no harm to read with attention.

—Porter & Coates send us "Cornell's Physical Geography," published by D. Appleton & Co. The subject of physical geography is treated in this work in a plain and understandable manner suited to the capacity of school children, and as an elementary text-book it has many excellent features that commend it to the notice of teachers.

—From the same house we have received "Appleton's Illustrated Almanac" for 1871, which is filled with numerous attractive pictures, brief essays on a variety of subjects, and much useful statistical information.

—*The Little Corporal* for November is filled with entertaining reading matter that the young people will appreciate.

—The October number of *The Journal of the Franklin Institute* has an interesting series of papers on practical and scientific subjects.

—Turner & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal*, *Every Saturday*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

Anecdote of Secretary Fish.

Mr. Secretary Fish, though one of the most refined and courteous of gentlemen, can scarcely be said to have a national reputation as a wag. Yet here is a trifle that shows what he might do if hard pressed:—A few months since Major Jack S——, of California, was in Washington in quest of office. He had besieged Senator Cole to such an extent that the horn buttons on the back of his coat had made two holes in the Senator's sofa. At last the irrepressible Major was referred to the Secretary of State, and promptly gained an interview with that gentleman. Entering the presence, his tall white hat leaning back at an angle of forty-five degrees, stroking his huge moustache, and relieving his forehead from perspiration by means of a huge red handkerchief bordered with blue, the Secretary addressed him:—"Well, Major, I am told you were of great service to our good cause in California during the last political campaign."

The Major, throwing himself back into that graceful position peculiar to himself, and placing both thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest, exclaimed:—"Oh no, I guess not; it's the man around the corner, in the grocery!"

Mr. Fish, somewhat daunted by the attitude struck by the Major, and deeming the language rather unbecoming for a gentleman to make use of who was an applicant for a high Federal position, replied:—"That being the case, Major, I will have a conference with the gentleman who occupies the grocery, and endeavor to reward him for his services. Good morning, sir."

On the ensuing morning the Major inserted his various shirts and things in his leathern bag, and left for California.

Flynt with a Y.

From the Springfield Republican.

There is a good deal to be said, looking from Mrs. Flynt's standpoint. People are paying every day twice what a thing is worth simply because they get it of somebody who happens for the moment to be the rage, and Mrs. Flynt has just as good a right to strike for a share of the spoils as anybody. Undoubtedly she tried to play sharp on Mrs. Coolidge, but if the latter chose to run up a bill for clothes without knowing beforehand what they were to cost, few people would pity her or her husband if they had to pay the bill presented by their rapacious creditor in full.

We wish we might believe that this case indicated a change in public sentiment, and that it would henceforth be the fashion, or even considered respectable, for people in the United States to look after their expenditures—even if they are rich—as it is in other countries. But we have no idea that the case has any such significance as that; or that our people will not go on paying two or three prices to everybody who has brass enough to claim to be, or the good fortune to get the reputation of being, an "artist" in dress-making, tailoring, shoemaking or hotel keeping. Whenever any of these folks get taken down, as Mrs. Flynt has, we shall rejoice; but we have no special praise to award to the Coolidges, who are of the class that bring the other class into existence, resisting only an occasional exorbitant charge, but making no efforts to reform their own bad habits or those of society.

A PROPHETIC QUEEN.—The Queen of Holland, immediately after the cession of Venetia, and while the war in Bohemia was still going on, wrote to the Emperor Napoleon the following letter:—"July 18, 1866—You give way to strange delusions! Your prestige has been damaged more during the last fortnight than during the whole continuance of your reign. Allowing the feeble to be destroyed, you let the insolence and brutality of your next neighbor grow to extravagant proportions. You accept a present, and you don't know how to give a good word to him who presents it to you. I regret that you think me interested in the question, and that you do not see the fatal danger of *one* powerful Germany and *one* powerful Italy. It is the *dynasty* which is threatened, and it is that which must bear the consequences. I say this because it is the truth, which you will learn too late. Do not think that the misfortune which overwhelms me in the disaster of my country makes me unjust or suspicious. Venetia ceded, you must aid Austria, march to the Rhine, and impose your conditions. Let Austria be slaughtered, and you commit, not a crime, but more—a blunder. This, perhaps, is my last letter. I would, however, consider myself wanting to an old and sincere friendship if I did not say one last time the whole truth. I do not expect that it will be listened to; but I wish to be one day able to say that I did everything to prevent the ruin of what inspired me with so much faith and affection."

OF TWO EVILS, ETC.

A Man About to be Hanged Chooses to Starve Himself to Death.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:—Albert Nicholas, the colored man who killed his wife, Lucinda Nicholas, and her mother at his house, on Maine avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets in this city, on the 16th day of September, 1869, literally butchering them with an axe, hatchet, and brick, died last evening at 8·25 o'clock in the jail of this county, where he was awaiting a second trial for murder.

The officers of the jail did all they could to make him comfortable, giving him almost unlimited privileges, and assigning two men they could trust to see to his wants. He had been allowed the range of the yard almost all day that he might have air, and delicacies were fixed up to tempt him to eat, but for a week past he refused almost everything in the shape of eatables. Yesterday it was discovered that he was sinking rapidly, and he was taken to the hospital department, in which he said he would die. Drs. Young and McWilliams (the latter from South Washington) visited him and were with him almost constantly until his death, which took place as above stated, in the presence of General Crocker, Dr. Young, and other officers of the jail. He died very easily, and just previous, when Dr. Young attempted to persuade him to take some stimulant, telling him that he would die if he did not, he answered, "It will be well if I do."

Deceased was about forty years of age, nearly six feet in height, and appeared quite emaciated, with sunken eyes, and of very dark skin. The autopsy was made by Dr. J. F. Hartigan, assisted by Dr. Noble Young, jail physician, J. W. Van Arnum and J. H. Thompson. On a thorough examination of the brain all the doctors present came to the conclusion that the cause of death was passive congestion of the brain, the result of extreme nervous exhaustion consequent upon willful abstinence from food.

ANECDOTES OF CARLYLE.—The curious and "troublesome" style of Carlyle is said to be quite in contrast with his simple, straightforward way of talking. Hatred of sham is one of his notable characteristics. One evening, at a small literary gathering, a lady, famous for her "muslin theology," was bewailing the wickedness of the Jews in not receiving the Saviour, and ended her diatribe by expressing regret that He had not appeared in our own time. "How delighted," said she, "we should all be to throw our doors open to Him, and listen to His divine precepts! Don't you think so, Mr. Carlyle?"

The sturdy philosopher, thus appealed to, said, in his broad Scotch, "No, madam, I don't. I think that, had He come very fashionably dressed, with plenty of money, and preaching doctrines palatable to the higher orders, I might have had the honor of receiving from you a card of invitation, on the back of which would be written, 'To meet our Saviour;' but if He had come uttering His sublime precepts, and denouncing the Pharisees, and associating with the Publicans and lower orders, as He did, you would have treated Him much as the Jews did, and have cried out, "Take Him to Newgate and hang Him!"

On another occasion, when Ernest Jones, a well-known Chartist leader, was haranguing, in his violent manner, against the established authorities, Carlyle shook his head, and told him that, "had the Chartist leaders been living in the days of Christ, he would have sent the unclean spirits into them, instead of into the swine of the Gergesenes, and so we should have happily got rid of them." This delicate allusion to the suicide of the pigs so astonished the respectable representative of the numerous family of the Joneses that he said nothing more about Chartism that night.

BORING INTO THE SUBTERRANEAN SEA.—On Thursday last the labors of the parties who had been boring for the last eighteen months in Lincoln, the capital city of Nebraska, for salt water, were crowned with success. At the depth of six hundred feet below the surface, in a stratum of sandstone, lead of the great subterranean sea of salt water was struck, and the briny torrent came struggling up around the augur, and shot into the air some eight or ten feet. It has since flowed strongly and steadily, and with great force and increasing strength, forming a briny rivulet. It is believed by the experts who have seen the flow that when the augur is withdrawn and tubing inserted a stream of water will be projected from the well to the height of fifty feet, making it the most magnificent artesian well of salt water in the world.—*Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil.*

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ASSETS.....$2,783,581

Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,637 45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....176,696 74
$2,166,334 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property..... $766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds..... 1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks..... 55,708
Cash in Bank and Office..... 247,620
Loans on Collateral Security..... 89,528
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums 331,944
Accrued Interest..... 20,357
Premiums in course of transmission..... 85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums..... 100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia..... 30,000
$2,783,581

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$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties..... $216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (gold money)..... 107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881..... 60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 212,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)..... 200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan..... 92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds..... 23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)..... 20,000·00
50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan..... 4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock..... 14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock..... 3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock..... 7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties..... $46,900·00

$1,831,400 Par. Market value, $1,265,270·0
Cost, $1,215,622·27.

Real Estate..... 85,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made... $22,709·78
Balances due at Agencies:—
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 65,097·98
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value..... 2,740·20
Cash in Bank..... $168,318·88
Cash in Drawer..... 972·26
169,291·14
$1,852,100·04

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JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

NOTICE.—QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS having been removed, freight will be received for Galveston, as heretofore, by the PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Shippers will please notice that all boxed goods for Mobile, Galveston, and points on the Mississippi river must be well strapped.

The steamship YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on TUESDAY next. 10 25 6t

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, October 28.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 29, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 29.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 29, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen-street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. F. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,

MORNING GLORY

Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses

Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,

Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Special attention to Heater and Range Work. Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.

OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Rooing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 tf No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

A FRENCH "LIVRET."

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

To the most instructive things found on the battle-field belongs, undoubtedly, the *livrets*—those little official soldiers' diaries which seem to have been the very first things thrown away by the French fugitives or prisoners. Strangely enough, they very rarely bear any traces of bloodshed, though they look otherwise dirty and grimy enough. If we are entitled to draw any conclusions from those we have examined, their owners do not seem to have acted unwisely in getting rid of these documents, which often tell the story of their military lives but too faithfully. Perchance, when they return from their captivity, they may with a new livret turn over a new leaf.

It will not be very indiscreet probably to give a brief analysis of one of these documents now before us. It belonged to Pierre Nicolas Page, born in 1828 in the Vosges, an orphan, 1 metre 600 mill. high, with grey eyes, a round forehead, and belonging at the time of his parting with this booklet to the 34th Regiment of the Infantry of the Line. But he did not always belong to it. There is a certain page prefixed telling very minutely what were the divers services and positions before his last "incorporation." And they seem to have been very diverse and very chequered. "Entre au service" on the 21st of February, 1850, in the 7th Regiment of Infantry. In December of the same year he has already advanced to a corporalship. Promotion follows promotion. He is Corporal des Voltigeurs a year after, sergent in two years more; he is sergent-fourrier at the end of 1854. But, alas for the instability of fate! Whatever may have happened we are not told—only this much we learn, that he is in August following "casse et remis fusilier;" which seems to have disgusted him so much that he went away—to re-enlist for seven further years the very next month. Within a short time he again becomes corporal, a few months see him a sergeant; a brief year after "casse et remis fusilier." He thereupon "is passed on" to the 1st Regiment of Zouaves, and in three years' time, in 1862, he is promoted to be a zouave of the first class. At the end of his seven years he is libere with a certificate of good conduct. Three weeks after he is readmitted into the same corps for another seven years; and now he rises steadily, fights in Algiers, in Syria, in Algiers, in Mexico, in Algiers again, when, of a sudden, "casse de son grade et remis fusilier." This, however, does not prevent him, after two years' civil life, from re-enlisting in the beginning of 1870 for three years more.

Of smaller details about M. Page, we learn that he was vaccinated "au corps," "with certain success;" that he could read and write, but the question as to the "progression of his military education," as well as of the "Gymnase," are peremptorily answered by "ancien soldat." Next are registered his achievements at the "tir." These are followed by an enumeration of his "effets," and the time they are expected to last. Epaulets two years, a livret seven years, two collars six months, a pair of gloves three months, two pocket-handkerchiefs six months, and a "pompon" two years. Follows his debit and credit, or, as it is officially called, "compte de la masse individuelle." The first item we encounter in M. Page's case is "Venu avec—une chemise, un livret," which, as he had wisely got a new diary in going to Algeria, seems neither too much nor too little luggage. But he there soon runs up a goodly bill, and his expenses exceed his receipts by sums varying from five to ten francs a quarter. He seems to have been especially lavish in cravats, in handkerchiefs, mattresses—even in shirts. And there is one item which, we believe, contains a hint as to his periodical cashierings. There are forty centimes against him for "degradation to the furnitures of the saloon of the discipline;" which, we fancy, means that in his ire he smashed a chair or even a window in the saloon of the discipline. The last entry is dated August 7, 1870, when he spent thirty-five centimes. Seventeen blank leaves follow, after which comes the account of his regular army pay from 1868 to 1870, being eighteen francs and from twenty to forty centimes a quarter. The end of the livret consists of ten most formidable pages—in small type—containing the regulations for the soldier, and dwelling very particularly upon the "marques exterieurs" due to the superior officer and to a good many more people. There is also a most formidable alphabetical list of the punishments for military crimes and derelictions of duty. Death and imprisonment, and public works, and "destitution," and death with military degradation, and detention for life, and "seclusion," and death, and death, and death. How those noble children, genuine or adopted, of Zuavia (a district of the province Constantine, in Algiers), or the Turcos, or Zephirs, or Sipahis, or any of those "bearers of civilization and culture," ever managed to preserve their lives under these regulations for three days together passes understanding.

We cannot dwell upon the "catechisme" with which the livret closes, though it is curious and characteristic enough. One point is constantly insisted upon, as if it were the one end of the soldier's calling, and that is the "salutation." After going through all the ranks of military and civil dignitaries down to the lowest, the catechism proceeds:—"Ought one to salute also other persons besides those indicated above?" and the answer is, "Yes; there are other persons to be saluted, eminent persons; not only such as senators, members of the Legislative Body, prefects, maires, etc., but urbanity requires it in many other instances. It is, indeed, enough to remind le militaire that politeness never compromises the dignity of him who practises it; that, on the contrary, it gives a favorable opinion of his manners, his character, and the corps to which he belongs; and that, finally, it is to the courtesy which distinguishes him, as well as to his bravery, that the French soldier owes the high reputation he enjoys among all nations."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.—To sum up in half a dozen words the character of the "girl of the period," we find that she has, with more freedom of action, acquired a standard of healthy development, and approaches to a degree of physical perfection, unknown to those of a couple of generations back. She retains all the virtues of her grandmothers, but adds to them a certain confidence, a certain go-ahead spirit, a disregard for consequences, which is a peculiarity of the times, has grown upon her insensibly, and is no fault of hers, but which she cannot help. Her vices, like the masks and dresses at a masquerade, are for the most part assumed in a playful spirit, and no more represent her true sentiments than a weathercock on a church steeple does the living bird. Her good points do not glare out and dazzle us; but rather, like the lamp of the glow-worm, shine forth from beneath the covert to attract only the one it is intended to attract.—*The English Woman's Magazine.*

AFTER THE QUEER.

How a Nervous Little Frenchman Hoped to Make a Fortune, and was Fooled.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday says: We have several times had occasion to warn the public against a set of New York swindlers, who, getting copies of our city directories, pick out a number of names of persons, to whom they address lithograph circulars, stating that they have a large quantity of *fac-similes* of United States notes, in every particular as good as the real, and which they sell at such low prices as must enable the purchaser to make a fortune in a short time. These circulars state that the party addressed has been specially recommended as a suitable person for an agent, and therefore "superior inducements" are offered, which are set out in detail. Among those in this city to whom this circular has been addressed is

A SANGUINE LITTLE FRENCHMAN,

who, after reading over the tempting offer, and believing that the propositions therein contained were *bona fide*, determined to send for a $500 package, but, with all his confidence, he was unwilling to risk more than $10, the firm agreeing to send the package on that advance. With feverish anxiety, the ardent Dafour awaited the arrival of his package at the express office. He felt confident it would come, and come it did, yesterday. But he was sadly chagrined to learn from the express messenger that the box was subject to "$20·50 charges — C. O. D." The ardor of the little man began to cool. He was in trouble and doubt, and determined to

EMPLOY A LAWYER

to get him out of his difficulty. He secured the services of a very good lawyer, who gave him sensible advice—to let the package remain where it was, and put the detectives on the hunt of the swindlers. Dafour was not content to do this, was at least undecided, and very anxious to see

THE CONTENTS OF THE BOX.

The detective, however, called at the Adams Express office, and after stating the case to Mr. Bingham, the agent, suggested that he allow the box to be opened without collecting the charges.

With Mr. Bingham's consent the box was opened. It contained an explanatory letter, and contained a few pieces of old iron wrapped up in paper, and packed so as to give the box the proper weight of a package of $500 in notes of the lower denominations, such as had been ordered. As the box was being opened the Frenchman became wonderfully excited, and it was only when the old iron and paper were turned out to his astonished vision that he confessed himself a fool.

SOMETHING TO READ IN PRIVATE.

The explanatory letter found in the package we give *verbatim:*—

Read this in private.

Don't breathe a word about our transactions in this business. No doubt you are surprised at the contents of this package, but when we tell you your surprise will cease. We keep a few packages of this description on hand in case we are watched: then we send one of these, so if it is opened they don't find what they expect to. Just as your letter was sent informing you how your goods was sent we were beset by a party of detectives, and were obliged to send this package. Of course we dare not send the genuine package while they were on our track. Your name is all right, and we will send the package as soon as there is any show to get it through safe. Don't mention our name to a living soul. All will be well. Yours fraternally, ——.

A CITY WITHOUT A MAYOR.

Curious Operation of the Missouri State Constitution.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Oct. 25 says:—

George W. Welch, some time ago, applied to the United States Circuit Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the authorities at Ste. Genevieve to make an assessment upon the inhabitants of that town for the payment of a judgment rendered against them. The answer to this petition was filed yesterday. From this answer we gather the following curious facts:—

On the 6th of October, 1866, Welch obtained a judgment against the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of the city of Ste. Genevieve for the sum of $5605·55, with interest and costs. The defendants say that on the 4th of May, 1863, they were elected aldermen of said city, and F. A. Roy was elected Mayor; that on the first Monday of May, 1863, no election was held as required by the city charter; nor was there any election in the following year. In August, 1864, Roy removed to Illinois, and did return until December, 1865. In the absence of Roy defendant Rozier performed the duties of Mayor until August, 1865.

On the 4th of July, 1865, the new State Constitution went into force, which requires that every person in the State holding office shall take an oath set forth in section three of said Constitution, and providing that in every case where an officer refuses to take said oath his office shall become vacant, and the vacancy shall be filled according to the law governing the case.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Ste. Genevieve failed to take the said oath as prescribed, and their offices became vacant on the 4th of September, 1865 and prior to the commencement of the suit. No election was held to fill the vacancies thus created, but there was a pretended "election," in September, 1865, at which Herman Lelle was chosen Mayor, and Matthew Kline, Henry Kneirim, Michael Chenee, Antoine Beltramie, and Augustus Becquette, Aldermen; but none of these qualified or entered upon the duties of their offices. The city of Ste. Genevieve, consequently, has been without a Mayor and Aldermen from 1865 to the present time. The books, papers, and other records of the city are kept in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternooon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¼, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., 6¼ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3¼, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M., 6¼ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8¾ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton. Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue.—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 41

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At. 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M. and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,

10 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10·30 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8 00 A. M.
arrives at Erie		7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport		1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven		2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport		9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg		5 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven		11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't		12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven		9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport		10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH. Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7 00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $5·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER, Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL, Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER, Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, "24 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Peremptory Sale of Oil Paintings.

Mr. Charles F. Haseltine

Will sell his magnificent and new collection of

Oil Paintings at Public Sale,

ON THE EVENINGS OF

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, October 27 and 28, at 8 o'clock.

The Sale will take place at his Galleries,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

Where the Paintings are now on FREE EXHIBITION.

The sale will include Tissot's great Painting of "THE DANCE OF DEATH," and Hue's beautiful Picture of a LADIES' RESTAURANT IN PARIS, and specimens by

Schroyer,	Vibert,	Fauvelet,
Pecrus,	Kraus,	Brendell,
Van der Venne,	Koch	Hamon,
Daubigny,	Sistery,	Hue,
Worms,	A. Weber,	P. Weber,
Lanfant de Metz,	Dargelas,	Baron.
Pasini,	Schaefels,	Shayer,
Meyerheim,	Callie,	Lasalle,
W. T. Richards,	E. L. Henry,	Aufray,
Veron,	Rene Menard,	etc. etc.

Also, eleven Paintings, sold by order of the Assignees of Joseph B. Hildeburn. 10 19 9t

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS. On Saturday Afternoon, October 29, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, Dutch Flower Roots, Hyacinths, etc. 10 28 2t

Sale No. 1618 North Seventh Street. On Monday Morning, October 31, at 10 o'clock, the superior furniture, ingrain carpets, china and glassware, cooking utensils, etc. 10 28 3t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Boilers, Lathes, Planers, Drills, Cranes, Moulding Flasks, Vices, Platform Scales, Tools, Shafting, Patterns, Steam Pipe, Steam Fans, Castings, Wrought and Cast Iron, Etc. On Monday Morning, October 31, at 10 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Twenty-second street and Washington avenue, by catalogue, the entire machinery, etc., of "The Vulcan Iron and Brass Works."

Full particulars in catalogues now ready. 10 25 5t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, November 1, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

THIRTEENTH (North), No. 531—Genteel Dwelling.
WALNUT, No. 1221—Modern Residence.
TWENTY-THIRD AND CHERRY, N. E. Corner—Brick Factory.
HATERFORD ROAD—Country Site, 4 acres.
CHELTEN HILLS, Montgomery County—Elegant Country Seat, 22 acres.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE, No. 2402—Tavern and Dwelling.
HARLAN, north of Huron—2 Lots.
TWENTIETH (North), No. 1949—Modern Residence.
TWENTY-SECOND AND WALNUT, N. E. Corner—Modern Residence.
GREEN LANE—Modern Residence.
FILBERT, No. 614 to 620—Brick Factory.
SIXTH (South), No. 239—Valuable Dwelling.
HOWARD, Nos 2253 and 2227—Modern Dwellings.
EMLEN, No. 549—Modern Dwelling.
EIGHTEENTH (North), No. 628—Modern Residence.
POWELTON Avenue, east of Forty-first—Two Modern Residences.
GREEN, No. 517—Modern Residence.
SECOND (North), No. 2539—Store and Dwelling.
LEE, No. 2150—Genteel Dwelling.
FOURTH, No. 267 (South)—Modern Residence.
CALLOWHILL, No. 2435—Store and Dwelling.
TENTH (South), No. 1707—Neat Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH (North), No. 918—Genteel Dwelling.
WYALUSING, Nos. 5305 and 5307—Two Cottages.
GROUND RENTS—$44, $48, and $36 a year.
FRANKLIN, No. 2108—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH (South), No. 208—Modern Residence.

STOCKS.

15 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J.
5 shares Kensington National Bank.
119 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.
14 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
500 shares Daizell Oil Co.
100 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
85 shares Central Transportation Co.
5 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co. pref.
125 " " " " common.
$1300 Lehigh Zinc 7 per cent.
$1000 Union Canal 6 per cent.
Pew, No. 132 Holy Trinity Church. 10 28 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut street.

CLOSING SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

On Monday Morning,

at 10 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street, Oct. 31, will be sold the balance of the superior furniture, comprising elegant antique parlor suits, in silk, damask, and plush; walnut chamber suits; dining and library suits, in terry and merocco; walnut wardrobes; walnut dining-room and chamber chairs; dressing bureaus; centre and bouquet tables; extension dining tables; hat racks, folding chairs, etageres, etc. [10 28 2t

The furniture is now open for examination.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS. On Monday Morning, October 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 25 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS. SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, 10 26 5t November 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning, [10 28 5t November 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.

Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held EVERY MONDAY.

TO STATIONERS AND OTHERS.

FIFTY DOZEN PORTFOLIOS, TOILET GLASSES, DRESSING-CASES, WORK-BOXES, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 50 dozen portfolios, toilet glasses and other goods, slightly damaged by water, and to be sold for account of whom it may concern. 10 28 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street. T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 225 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NUTTING.

The Expedition of the School Children—Thousands at Fairmount Park.

The weather to-day was all that could be wished by the most fastidious for the nutting expedition by the pupils of the public schools of the city. However, the number in attendance was by no means so large as could have been expected had the atmosphere of yesterday been more agreeable.

Still, there was a vast number present at various localities in the New Park, all of whom, at noon, were enjoying themselves in a way only understood by children. During the morning, several thousand spectators repaired to the Park, and many of them took part in the sports of the pupils. The rush this afternoon, it is expected, will be immense, and every precaution has been taken to prevent accidents.

The following named localities were assigned to the school sections:—

Division 1.—Grounds west of the Connecting Railway, at the entrance of the Park, assigned to the First, Second, and Twenty-sixth Sections.

Division 2.—At and about the Sweet Briar Mansion—assigned to the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Sections.

Division 3.—Landsdowne—assigned to the Tenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Sections.

Division 4.—A short distance beyond Landsdowne—assigned to Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Sections.

Division 5.—George's Hill—assigned to the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Sections.

Division 6.—Between Landsdowne and Belmont—assigned to the Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh Sections.

Division 7.—Between Belmont and the Connecting Railway—assigned to the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Sections.

Division 8.—North of Belmont—assigned to the Sixth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth Sections and Normal School.

Members of the Park Guard were on hand at the various points of arrival, and conducted the children to the spots assigned them.

At 11 o'clock there was a concert by the grammar and secondary schools of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh sections, at George's Hill; one at noon, at Sweet Briar, by the schools of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Twenty-sixth sections, and at 1 o'clock, at Landsdowne, by the schools of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth sections.

At 2 P. M. there was a dress-parade of the Girard College Cadets and pupils of the Northeast Grammar School at Belmont, and at 3 P. M. there will be a concert at Belmont, by the schools of the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth sections.

A fine feature of the picnic is the encampment and military drill of the soldiers' orphans of the "Lincoln Institution." Through the kindness of Mr. Simon Gratz, of the committee of arrangements, an invitation had been extended to these boys. They left the institution, No. 308 South Eleventh street, at 10 A. M., and marched up Eleventh to Walnut, up Walnut to Nineteenth, up Nineteenth to Chesnut, and thence to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrangements having been made with this road to transfer the lads to the Park and back.

The Mayor has given orders for a police force to be stationed at the Girard avenue bridge throughout the day, to require drivers and others having charge of cattle to take the lower or upper bridge in crossing to the city with animals. It is expected that the children, with their parents and friends, will constantly throng Girard avenue bridge in going and returning to the scene of festivities, and should a drove of cattle get on the bridge a calamity might occur.

The following named gentlemen have made application to the Board of Examiners for admission to practise as attorneys in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia:—

Mr. Edwin Walton, a student at law with Richard Ludlow, Esq.

Mr. James L. Clifford, a student at law with Charles W. Brooke, Esq.

Mr. Edwin R. Murphy and Mr. Charles A. Lagen, students at law with E. Spencer Miller, Esq.

Mr. Edward E. Burr, a student at law with B. Franklin Fisher, Esq.

These gentlemen will present themselves before the board on Thursday, November 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Law Library, S. E. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, and will probably be asked to define the rule in Shelly's case, and generally put through their legal paces.

MILITARY HOP.—On Wednesday evening, Company F, of the 2d Regiment National Guards, will give their annual military and citizen's dress hop at National Guard Hall, on Race street, below Sixth. The hops given by Company F in former years have been highly enjoyed by those who participated in them, and every effort will be made to render the entertainment of Wednesday next as attractive as possible. An unusually pleasant occasion may be anticipated by the members of Company F and their friends.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR TO OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Yesterday Mr. A. J. Mundella, a member of the British Parliament from the district of Sheffield, England, who came to this city for the purpose of attending the meetings of the Social Science Association, visited the Southwest Grammar and the Girls' High Schools in company with Mr. Elkin, of the Board of Control, and others. Mr. Mundella made a speech at both places, and expressed himself as much pleased with what he had seen. He leaves the city to-day.

WIDOWS' $300 ALLOWANCE.—Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Margaret Lynch, the widow of Edward Lynch, deceased; Rebecca Acheson, the widow of John Acheson, deceased, have filed in the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia their petition for allowance of three hundred dollars each in personal property, elected to be retained by them under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and the several supplements thereto, and Saturday, the 5th day of November, has been fixed to hear the causes.

DIVORCE NOTICES.—The following illy-mated couples give notice that they have made application to the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia that they wish to sever the connubial tie:—

Mr. William H. Shattuck against Mrs. Catharine T. Shattuck.

Mr. Thomas M. Richards against Mrs. Augusta Ann Richards.

Mrs. Virginia Finnegan against Patrick R. Finnegan.

BAD BOYS.—Last evening two lads named William Brown and Samuel Crawford were arrested for attempting to break down the fence in the rear of the circus at Fifteenth and Wallace streets. They were taken to the Ninth District Station-house, where they attempted to escape from one of the cells by tearing out a window-frame. The unruly boys had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast this morning, and were committed to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

OWNERS WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Second District Station-house for a lot of railroad iron found at Dickerson street wharf. Last night a pair of horses attached to a farmer's wagon were found astray on Delaware avenue. The team was taken in charge by the Delaware Harbor Police, who desire an owner for the same.

DRESS DRILL.—To-morrow evening, Company C, of the 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade, 1st Division of the National Guards of the State of Pennsylvania, will have a dress drill at their armory, No. 1913 Market street. Special invitations have been issued to the friends of the members and others interested in military matters, and the affair promises to be one of much interest.

AUDITORS APPOINTED in the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia:—

W. W. Fell, Esq., has been appointed to audit, etc., the accounts of Tacy R. Pancoast, executrix of the will of John R. Pancoast, deceased.

Charles N. Mann, Esq., has been appointed to audit, etc., the accounts of John Daly, executor of the estate of James F. Martin, deceased.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Five boys, named Charles Fulton, Horace Shingle, James Watkinson, Thomas Robeson, and Howard Rowbotham, were arrested by Policeman Atkinson, of the Thirteenth district, yesterday, for throwing stones at St. Mary's Church, on Oak street, Manayunk, and annoying the priest of the parish. They were each fined $2·50 by Alderman Dehm.

STORE ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon several small boys sneaked into a trimming store on the Frankford road and helped themselves to a lot of hosiery. On the sidewalk they are alleged to have shared the plunder with one John O'Neill, who was arrested and held to bail for a further hearing before Alderman Heins.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The sixth lecture of the "Star" course will be delivered this evening by Josh Billings, who will discourse upon "Milk." Mr. Billings is a genuine humorist, and a rare entertainment may be expected by those who propose to attend at the Academy of Music this evening.

CRUEL SON.—Thomas Noomer, residing at No. 2021 Montrose street, was arrested yesterday and committed by Alderman Dallas to answer the charge of having committed a violent assault and battery on his father.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 2 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred in the smoke-house at Bodine street and Columbia avenue.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—Yesterday evening six young men were arrested in Manayunk for corner lounging.

A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—On Wednesday last a man giving the name of Foulrod engaged board at the residence of Mrs. Campbell, on Sellers street, Frankford, representing that he was a clerk in the employ of Hay & Ellis, lumber dealers. The stranger was shown to his room, where he remained about an hour. He subsequently left the house, and soon after his departure it was discovered that he had carried off about $25 worth of clothing belonging to another boarder. The swindler is described as a man aged about 21 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with black moustache and goatee. He was attired in a brown coat and dark pantaloons.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

A Man is Caught Between the Cogs of an Iron Cutting Machine and Horribly Mangled.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of last evening says:

An accident occurred this morning in the iron mill of Messrs. McKnight & Co., on the Monongahela river, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Birmingham, by which a young German named Joseph Fritz met with a horrible death.

It appears that Fritz was the assistant workman running a huge pair of steam shears for cutting iron, and undertook to grease the cams and cogs of the machine while in motion. In so doing a swab is used, the handle of which caught in his leather glove, worn as a protection to the hand, and the swab became fastened in the cogs, dragging the unfortunate man headlong among the machinery. In the attempt to save himself he seized the arm of the small fly-wheel which was revolving in an opposite direction to that of the cog-wheels, and he was thrown violently into the pit, with his face resting on the shaft. The body was thrown into such a position as to force the belt from the drum, and the machinery was immediately stopped. This was the first intimation of the accident his fellow-workmen received. The alarm was immediately given, and the mangled body was taken out of the machinery with the greatest difficulty, it being necessary to take the cutting machine apart and remove the portions by means of a crane.

The body was removed to the warehouse on Sixteenth street, and acting Coroner Donaldson summoned to hold an inquest. Mr. Fleming, the engineer, and Mr Brashear, in charge of the machinery of the mill, testified to the facts given above, and stated that if there was any carelessness it was on the part of the deceased himself, as it was not customary, but very dangerous, to grease or swab the machinery while in motion. The jury retired, and in a few moments rendered a verdict of accidental death.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Rule of Court.

Court of Common Pleas.

The attention of members of the bar and all others interested is called to the following order made in the Court of Common Pleas:—

"And now, October 26, 1870, it is ordered that none of the causes beyond the 25th will be called for trial on Monday of each week; none beyond the 50th on Tuesday; and none beyond the 75th cause on Wednesday. The remaining causes will be called on each day thereafter until they are disposed of."

Max Acquitted.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

The trial of Policeman Charles Max for the murder of James P. Walsh was concluded last evening. Judge Ludlow delivered the charge of the Court, and at 7 o'clock gave the case to the jury, who after a deliberation of fifteen or twenty minutes returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Simes Homicide.

The case put on trial to-day was that of Michael Welsh, a young man of nineteen or twenty, charged with taking the life of a youth named Samuel J. Simes, at a coal yard at Fifteenth and Willow streets, on the 24th of last month. A boy named James Donnelly was indicted with Welsh, but the Grand Jury ignored the indictment, and consequently Welsh is alone upon trial. He is represented by John O'Byrne, Esq. A jury was selected in ten minutes, no challenges being exercised by counsel on either side. The facts, as alleged by the Commonwealth, are the following:—

Simes was sitting in the coal yard when the defendant and Donnelly entered and engaged him in a conversation upon religion. They became excited, and Welsh offered to fight Simes, who retreated into the office, pursued by Welsh, and then into the street, where they seized each other. In the scuffle that ensued both fell to the ground, Simes' head striking the railroad track, death resulting from the shock. Of what grade of offense he is guilty if at all, the District Attorney said he would leave the Jury to determine. The case is yet on trial.

The Grand Jury Labor Under a Mistake.

Several days ago the Grand Jury made a special presentment to the Court, setting forth that they found several persons lying in the County Prison without legal process for their incarceration, that is, without any charges having been preferred against them, and without the means of appealing to the Court through the ordinary channels, and therefore they asked the Court to take such speedy action for their relief as they deemed proper. They referred specially to the colored men who were said to have been brought on from Baltimore at election time for fraudulent purposes. At the time Judge Ludlow emphatically said the Grand Jury had been misinformed or labored under a mistaken impression, and that the state of facts represented did not and could not exist. He ordered an immediate investigation into the matter to be instituted and prosecuted, and this morning when the Grand Jury came in he showed them the certificate of the prison keeper that no person was confined there who had not been regularly committed by a magistrate, and he produced the commitments under which the colored men from Baltimore were sent to prison in default of bail to await trial at the next term of the Court, and since the mention of the case by the Grand Jury, the District Attorney had caused indictments to be prepared against these men in advance of other cases having an equal claim upon his attention. He repeated that it was utterly impossible for a man to be unlawfully deprived of his liberty for more than an hour, for the Court was always open to afford relief upon writs of habeas corpus, which were to be had for the mere asking. He was happy to say that in the only cases the Grand Jury had seen fit to make any mention, neither the prison keepers, the District Attorney, nor the Court had been in the least unmindful of their duties.

A Grand Juror asked if an alderman had the right to commit to prison for the nonpayment of his costs, to which the Judge replied that in some cases he had and in others he had not.

The Grand Jurors then retired.

The Good Templars Fighting.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison, P. J.

H. B. Potter, Grand Worthy Templar of the Grand Temple of Honor of Pennsylvania, vs. O. I. Search and R. H. Semple. This order for the first time comes into Court upon a dispute as to who is entitled to office, the particular position being that of Grand Worthy Recorder of Pennsylvania. The plaintiff says that charges of violating the constitution of the order were pending over O. I. Search when he was elected to the position, and that, according to the laws of the society, this state of facts rendered the position vacant, and he, the plaintiff, was appointed by the proper authority to fill the vacancy, and demanded from Search everything pertaining to it, but Search refused to comply, and was aided and abetted by Semple; wherefore Potter prays equitable relief from this court.

At the time of our going to press the argument of counsel was being made.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2300 City 6s, N...c. 102¾	300 sh Read.s60wn. 50 1-16
$1000 Leh R ln...... 88	100 do.s60wn.50 1-16
$1000 Conn'g R Bds 83	300 do.......50 1-16
6 sh Ph & E R..... 26	100 do.....s30. 50
10 sh Sp & Pine R.. 25	3 sh Ins Co St Pa. 220
25 do ..s5wn. 25	10 sh Leh V...2d. 58
100 sh Sch Nv...... 7½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 O C & A R bs... 80½	100 sh Leh N.s30wn. 31¾
200 sh Reading R...49·94	100 do......... 31¾
100 do........c.49·94	100 do......... 31¾
200 do ..b30.50 1-16	100 do. s30wn. 31¾
200 do. ....s10.49·94	100 do......s5. 31¾
200 do.....b10. 50	500 do.....b60. 32
10 sh Penna R..... 60½	100 do..s10wn. 31½
7 sh Leh V R...... 58	

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. B., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.

The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned. HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,
10 26 6t Dept. of the East.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Cabinet Reconstruction.

Secretary Cox and Com'r Delano.

Army and Navy Orders.

A General Court Martial.

News from the War.

Railway Accident and Loss of Life.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Major Samuel Ross, United States Army, unassigned, has been relieved from duty as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, and placed on waiting orders.

Captains J. A. Baldwin and A. D. Palmer have also been relieved from duty as Indian Agents.

A General Court-Martial

has been ordered to meet at West Point on the 31st of October for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The Court will consist of Captains Alexander Piper, 3d Artillery; Robert Catlin, unassigned; C. J. Hydecker, Engineer Corps; First Lieutenant John S. Story, Jr.; James C. Post; James Mercur, and Robert Fletcher, with Captain Charles C. Parsons, 4th Artillery, as Judge Advocate.

Cox and Delano.

President Grant called at the Internal Revenue Office and had a long interview with Mr. Delano this morning. It is understood that Secretary Cox will retire next week, when Mr. Delano will take charge of the Interior Department.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

Senator Morton

arrived this morning, but was too much fatigued by his journey to visit the President. He denies the stories about his having recommended any person for Minister to England, and says he does not intend to interfere with the matter in any way. Mr. Morton did not resign the English mission solely on the ground that a Democrat would have been elected to fill his place in the Senate. He thinks that by remaining here he can redeem Indiana in 1871, and secure a Republican majority in the Legislature which is to elect his successor.

Swindling the Conscience Fund.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The statement recently published that $500 was sent to the U. S. Treasurer a few days ago for the conscience fund, from Louisville, Ky., turns out untrue. A forged receipt for that amount, purporting to have been sent through the Merchants' Union Express Co., was received, but the agent of that Company never received the package referred to in the receipt, and pronounces his signature to the receipt spurious.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 28—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for both money and account. American securities quiet. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 88⅜. Stocks steady. Erie, 18⅜; Great Western, 29½.

LONDON, Oct. 28—11·30 A. M.—Linseed cakes firmer; Calcutta linseed firmer; refined petroleum easier at 1s. 5d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—Noon.—Cotton opens firmer. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 99,000 bales, of which 24,000 were for speculation and 3000 for export. Stock 509,000 bales, of which 76 000 are American. Receipts of the week 5000 bales, 14,000 of which are American. Red winter wheat, 9s. 3d.; new Milwaukee, 9s. 9d.

FROM THE WEST.

Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A westward-bound passenger train on the Vandalia and Terre-Haute Railroad collided yesterday morning at Greenville, with an east-bound extra freight. M. P. Mansheim, messenger of Adams' Express Company, was instantly killed.

George Willis, messenger of the American Express Company, and Wilkes Eddy, brakeman, badly injured. Both engines and the baggage and express cars were smashed.

The extra should have been on the side track at Greenville, but instead of turning the switch at the west end ran by the station, and while attempting to enter the switch at the east end the passenger train came up, and before the speed could be materially slackened the collision occurred. No passengers are reported hurt.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865, do., 111½; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63½; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton, 68⅜; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 22⅜; Reading, 100⅛; Adams Express, 66¾; Michigan Central, 120⅛; Michigan Southern, 93⅜; Illinois Central, 135⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 110⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 39⅜.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Cotton firm at 16⅛c.; some ask higher. Flour dull and weak. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and receipts light; white, 60@73c.; yellow, 71@83c.; mixed Western, 68@75c. Oats firm at 46@50c. Rye, 70@80c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 96c.

HOW THE APACHES WAGE WAR.

Twelve Men Killed by the Savages—One Taken Prisoner, and Released After a Long Captivity.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Oct. 19 says:—

Last July there was published in the *Alta* an account of the murder of a party of white men near Kitchen's ranch, in Arizona, by the Apache Indians. The names of the murdered men were published at the time, but now we are called upon to state that one of those supposed to have been killed is still alive and well. We give below the story of Mr. B. B. Smith, as related by that gentleman yesterday to one of the reporters of the *Alta*:—

"I am a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota, where my family now reside. In 1862 I came to this coast, and for several years travelled a great deal through Arizona, California, and the northern part of Mexico. After leading the life of an adventurer for a few years I returned to St. Paul. Last February I came to this coast again and went to San Diego, where I remained until April, and then started for Uriz, the capital of Sonora. I procured a fine saddle horse, and, armed with a Henry rifle and two revolvers, I started to make the trip alone, as the whole country was familiar to me, and I had travelled over the route a great many times. I overtook a party of seven prospectors on arriving at the line between Arizona and Sonora. It was on the 7th of July, and I found them camped near Peter Kitchen's ranch. They started out at 4 P. M, but I stayed and refreshed myself and horse by a couple of hours' more rest, promising to overtake them. As soon as the moon rose, I took the saddle and proceeded on my journey.

"On my arriving within six miles of Monument Station my horse shied at an object just ahead in the road. I dismounted, and found it to be the dead body of a man—one of the party that had preceded me. Within a hundred yards I found the dead bodies of the whole party and three of their horses. They had been stripped of their clothing. Things looked a little squally, and I hesitated some time before I decided to go forward. I proceeded cautiously on foot, and within a mile I found another body, which, upon examination, proved to be that of Juan Innego, a Spanish merchant who resided at Altar, forty miles distant. He was probably on his way to Tucson. I knew him well when I was down there in 1852 and 1853. About twenty rods from there I found the body of a Spaniard, known as Cipriano, who lived in Magdalena. A little further on I came upon the bodies of three unknown men. There is no mistake about it, I was now thoroughly frightened. Death seemed to stare me in the face every way I turned.

"While considering what was best to be done I was startled by a voice, near at hand, commanding me in loud English to halt. My Henry rifle was brought up for use, and I now made up my mind to fight to the death. I looked cautiously in every direction, but was unable to discover the person who hailed me. Again I was hailed, with, 'Who are you?' Still I could not discover where the voice came from, and knowing I stood at the mercy of the person speaking, I replied, 'A friend to all nations.' I was then commanded to drop my arms, and I did so. At this, a stalwart Mexican, whose name I afterward learned was Juan Montoia, strode out of the bush, and, taking my horse and arms, ordered me to follow him. He led me to a camp of Apache Indians only a few rods distant, where I was placed under guard. Montoia was the leader of the band, which was composed of fifty-six warriors, and his orders were all obeyed promptly. That night and the next day I talked to him in both Spanish and English, and tried to learn from him what was to be my fate: I told him I had served through the war as an officer in the United States army, and showed him my papers, and told him the object of my mission to Sonora.

"The next day a number of them started off up the road, and in a short time we heard several shots, and I knew they were murdering other travellers. I remained a prisoner twenty-eight days, and was then released, and proceeded on a mule, which Montoia gave me, to Uriz, the capital of Sonora. While I remained with the party they continued their murdering and plundering most every day. They were held under complete military discipline by Montoia, and were trained to obey commands which he gave by the bugle when in action. All were armed with Henry and Sharpe's rifles, and revolvers. They were well mounted, and fought like veterans when it came to a close contest. Montoia told me he had scouts on the hills as lookouts, and that they signalled to him the approach of parties, and everything of importance regarding them. I have no idea why they spared my life when they killed everybody else on sight. They always had a big pow-wow and scalp-dance after a killing, and then the spoils were divided. They took all of my clothing, and gave me some old articles taken from some of their murdered victims in place of them. After I had visited Uriz I returned to Guaymas by way of Hermosillia.

FRANCE IN TRAINING.

G. F. T. at Marseilles—His Speech—Bewilderment and Enthusiasm of the French.

Mr. Train had forwarded a telegram to the Prefect from Port Said, Egypt, then another from Malta, a third from Messina, and finally a fourth from the Strait of Bonifacio announcing his approach and his intention to address the people. The last of these, containing simply the words "*L'Aigle de l'Amerique! Ca ira!*" was posted on the bulletin-board of the Prefecture, and created an immense excitement. Therefore, when the steamer arrived and the news spread throughout the city that Mr. Train had reached the Hotel de la Mediterranee, the entire population thronged into the open square in front of that hotel. The American and Fenian flags already floated from the roof. The people nevertheless were obliged to wait nearly an hour, while Mr. Train arranged his costume, dictating meanwhile his speech (the same delivered 798 successive nights at home) to the secretary of the Prefect, who translated it into French sentences, which the orator, with his astonishing memory, needed to hear but a single time.

When, finally, Mr. Train appeared on the balcony in a black dress-coat, spotted with golden *fleurs-de-lis*, a pink satin waistcoat buttoned with large diamonds, the harp of Erin in green enamel on his bosom, and kid gloves, the fingers of which were colored alternately red, white, and blue, representing both France and America, the sensation produced was indescribable. His figure, relieved against the large blackboard which he always carries with him, glittered in the rays of the setting sun, and the piece of chalk upheld in his right hand was visible to the eyes of every spectator.

"Citoyangs!" he began, "Voyez moy! Je suisse ici! Entre vous! Moy, lee aigle de l'America! (Here the shouts and cries of the multitude interrupted the orator for several minutes, during which he was slightly prompted by the secretary.) Je suisse sur le ch—chimney—no, chemin!—a le Blanc Maison, in 1872! (Qu'est ce qu'il dit?—What does he say? was whispered through the crowd. "It is the *Maison Blanche* of Paul de Kock," said a professor of literature; "he compliments the French authors." Renewed applause.) Je suisse Americang! Fenlang! Republicang! Il est Gambetta in France—Garibaldi in Italie—et moy in America! (Tremendous applause.) Maintenang, je voulay aidez vouze! La France roulay triumphe! Moy et Gambetta et Garibaldi, avec les flint pierres pique, les serrures coque, et le poudre sec! ("Pourquoi parle-t-il Anglais?" began to be murmured among the crowd.) En avant! Marchons! Marchons, que—que—que. ("Qu 'un sang impur abreuve nos sillons!" sang the crowd with great enthusiasm.) Je ay quatre mille—lots—no! what is it?—quatre mille terres pour maisons a Omaha, dans le centre de l'America—in lee grand Omaha! Il est assez beaucoup for quatre millions de dollars, vang millions de franc—et je voulay dounay toute a la France! Citoyangs! Hooray avec moy! Vive le vang millions de franc pour la Francaise Republique! (The joyous tumult here became indescribable. Mr. Train saw that it was unnecessary for him to speak further. He therefore drew upon the blackboard a picture of the American and the French eagles tearing the Prussian eagle to pieces. The blackboard was then carried in procession through the streets, and more than 70,000 citizens enrolled their names that evening as volunteers under Mr. Train's command.)—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESIdence, No. 254 FRANKLIN Street, opposite the Square. Apply to WM. ROSSELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT Street. 10 28 3t*

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Fall of Metz.

Importance of the Capture.

The Ex-Emperor's Health.

He Will be Sent to Elba.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

French Naval Captures.

LONDON, Oct. 38.—A recent arrival from the west coast of Africa announces that the French frigate Villenpete captured the German vessel Bero, near Banana Islands, on the 17th of September. The prize had seven hundred barrels of gunpowder aboard.

Napoleon to be Sent to Elba.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The *Correspondence* of this city says the health of the Emperor Napoleon requires a milder climate, and possibly early next month he may change Wilhelshohe or Elba.

Resignation of Senor Rivero.

MADRID, October 28.—The early resignation of Senor Rivero as President of the Cortes is announced.

Senor Moret will introduce into the Cortes early in the coming session a bill to consolidate the Cuban debt.

The Capture of Metz.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The *Anzeiger* says:—Germany, regaining Metz, has the strongest point on the line of the Moselle, and she must keep it.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Lee Obsequies.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Yesterday, on account of the Lee obsequies, business was suspended. All classes were in the procession.

The Steamboat Lee's Time

to Natchez was 16 hours 36 minutes and 47 seconds, beating the time of the Natchez 14 minutes and 14 seconds.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Arrived, steamship China, from Liverpool.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton firmer, with a fair demand; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 16⅜c.; Orleans, 17⅛c. Flour moderatively active and without decided change; sales, 12,000 barrels. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; No. 1, $1·32½@1·33 for new; $1·14 for old; red Western, $1·34@1·35; white Michigan, $1·50. Corn firm and scarce; mixed Western, 81@82c. Oats firm; Ohio, 55@56c.; Western, 54c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; mess, $25·87@26. Lard inactive. Whisky dull at 89½c.

THE MAIDEN MISER.

Who and What She Was—A Romantic Story—Fun for the Lawyers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 26.—The case of Lochy Ostrom, Poughkeepsie's miser, who died in this place some time ago, is again commanding attention. It will be remembered that hers was a romantic story. She was never married, and when she died she was seventy-seven years of age. When she was young she was considered handsome, and she moved in excellent society. While in her teens she became infatuated with a then Poughkeepsie lawyer named Gazely. An estrangement soon followed, however, and from thenceforth the two walked through life in a different direction. Lochy grew old and her disposition rapidly changed. She became morose and conceived a desire to hoard money. Up to the time of her death she had not attended church in twenty years. She hardly ever purchased anything to eat or wear, but always lived upon people with whom she was acquainted. When she died it was claimed that she left not a single blood relation behind, and her fortune was inventoried at $15,000. Upon proper application letters of administration were granted to Walter D. Wheeler, one of her creditors, and up to yesterday that gentleman had supreme control of her effects. It appears, however, that there is to be a fight for the miser's money, and rich developments are expected.

During yesterday a petition was filed in the Surrogate's Court in Dutchess county by P. Dorland and James Williams for the petitioners (Jemima McKibbin, of this city), in which she represents that she is a cousin of Rachel (Lochy) Ostrom.

After setting forth the facts of Lochy Ostrom's death the petitioner further represents that she is informed and believes that Walter D. Wheeler was not and is not entitled to letters of administration, for the reason that Rachel Ostrom left her surviving kindred heirs and legal representatives.

That the grandparents of all of the above-named parties are blood relatives and first cousins of deceased, the petitioner being a daughter of Leonard Lewis, who was a first cousin of deceased. The petitioner is desirous that administration should be duly granted upon the estate of deceased, and therefore asks that the Surrogate issue an order for a citation to issue to Walter D. Wheeler to appear before the Surrogate to show cause why he should not be suspended as administrator. The petitioner further asks that the letters granted to said Wheeler be revoked and annulled, and that letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Rachel Ostrom, deceased, may be granted to the petitioner, Jemima McKibbin.

An order has been issued by Surrogate Fowler requiring Walter D. Wheeler to show cause, on the 29th inst., why he should not be removed as administrator, and why his letters should not be revoked and cancelled. This opens the Lochy-Ostrom romance anew, and makes plenty of work for lawyers.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, October 27, 1870:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St. Clair...	35,485	08
From Port Carbon...	6,645	06
From Pottsville...	5,084	10
From Schuylkill Haven...	28,642	05
From Pine Grove...	6,376	15
From Port Clinton...	14,583	03
From Harrisburg and Dauphin...	4,400	11
From Allentown and Alburtis...	182	03
Anthracite Coal for week...	102,400	01
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week...	8,974	06
Total for week paying freight...	111,374	07
Coal for Company's use...	4,194	08
Total all kinds for week...	115,568	15
Previously this year...	3,138,630	03
Total...	3,254,196	18
To Thursday, Oct. 28, 1869...	3,644,626	09

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Heavy Bail.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Richard W. Aikeon was arrested here this morning by Sheriff Keinworthy, charged with defrauding Charles A. Meigs and Charles H. Meigs, of New York, of $75,000. His bail has been fixed at $40,000, but he has not been able to obtain it.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Loss of a Schooner.

BATH, Me., Oct. 28.—During the gale last night the schooner Leader, of Rockland, mistook Hendricks Head light for that of Burnt Island, and struck on Green Island, near Southport, and sunk. The captain and crew effected a safe landing in a boat at Southport.

FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon to be Sent to Elba.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Emperor Napoleon is to be sent to Elba.

A French Naval Success

is announced of importance, through the capture of a large steamer loaded with gunpowder.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a large invoice of
French Silk and Wool Poplins,
In all Shades,
TO BE SOLD AT 75 CENTS AND $1·00 PER YARD.
These goods were bought for CASH at LESS than "GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION," and at the above prices are the CHEAPEST and most elegant Fabrics offered this season. 9 24 stuth4p3m

BLACK SILKS,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Dress Goods
To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 thstu3t No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.
CASHMERE GROS GRAINS,
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,
All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of
COLORED SILKS,
Embracing all the new shades.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
Best Goods Imported.
28-INCH VELVETS.
32-INCH VELVETS.
36-INCH VELVETS.
9 5 mws3m4p] 40-INCH VELVETS.
These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

EVER SINCE 1853
We have been on
Spring Garden Street
We aimed at building up a Large Trade. We have succeeded.
OUR FOUNDATIONS WERE:
FAIRNESS,
POLITENESS,
STEADINESS
PERSEVERANCE.
Our Present Stock is
Magnificent in Style, Wonderful in Variety, and Very Reasonable indeed in Prices.
Some Specialties.
New and Seasonable Dress Goods.
New and Fashionable Shawls
Rich Black Silks, Poplins and Plaids.
Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths,
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Hdkfs.
Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Kid Gloves, etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.